

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## LOUIS NAPOLEON ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

SOMETHING like common-sense has at length reached us from France. Louis Napoleon has spoken out on the subject of the "Empire." It was high time that he should do so, for the outrageous, and at times blasphemous folly of the prefects, mayors, and other functionaries, who have lately been courting his favour, and speaking in his behalf, was such as to bring the very name of Frenchmen into disrepute, and to surround the half-established Empire with the ridicule of the world. The President has hitherto been noted for his reserve, and for the possession of a remarkable talent for silence; but, in promulgating his sentiments so boldly and so sensibly as he did at Bordeaux, he has laid the foundation of a new and a better fame. Whatever his future acts may prove to be, it will not be denied, even by his most strenuous opponents, that his speech is a good one.

In that document, which our readers will find fully reported in another portion of our paper, the President has once for all declared that the Empire will immediately be re-established. There was but little room for doubt upon the subject before, but a declaration so positive has removed the last remnant of uncertainty. But it is not so much for the announcement of the fact—although that alone would be sufficient to render the speech important—as for the declaration of principles which it contains, that his short and spirited address to the citizens of Bordeaux will be perused with interest

throughout Europe. As if apprehensive that his unlucky renewal, a few days previously, of Louis XIV.'s threat of converting the Mediterranean into a French lake, would be ill-received by the great Powers, and especially by the Government of Great Britain, Louis Napoleon seems to have taken the earliest opportunity to convey a more consolatory assurance of his intentions. "Certain persons say the Empire is War," remarked the President; "but I say the Empire is Peace." Warming with the theme, he went on to observe, "Glory may be left as an inheritance; but war cannot. War is not made for mere pleasure, it is made for necessity. Woe, woe to him who shall the first give the signal of a collision, whose consequences would be incalculable." All this produced, as well it might, a profound sensation; and when the orator went on to explain, at greater length, what his own ideas were of the duties that would devolve upon him, if invested, as he is sure to be, with the hereditary or life dignity which is the object of his ambition, the applause of his hearers became irrepressible. "We have," said he, "immense and uncultivated lands to reclaim, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, canals to finish, our railroads to complete; we have, opposite to Marseilles, a vast kingdom to assimilate to France; we have all our great ports of the west to bring near the American continent by the rapidity of the communications which are still wanting to us; we have, in fact, ruins to build up everywhere, false deities to pull down, truths to render triumphant. It is in this manner I understand the word Empire, if the Empire be re-established. Such are the conquests I meditate, and you all who surround

me, who wish as I do the good of your country, you are my soldiers!"

Nothing can be better than this; but the first feeling that will be excited in this country, and possibly in other parts of Europe, by the perusal of so remarkable a peace manifesto, will be one of doubt whether the President is to be trusted. The sentiments are just and noble; but are they sincere? The peaceful career so ably sketched by the Emperor *in posse*, would be the truest and wisest policy to be pursued by the Emperor *in esse*; but is it in reality that which would best accord with the temper of Louis Napoleon himself, and that of the nation which has chosen him? Without wishing to accuse of falsehood a man whose antecedents show that he can break the most solemn oaths when it suits his purposes to do so, the critics of his Bordeaux speech may at least be permitted to compare his words with his actions, and to ask if they agree? We certainly do not imagine, with some persons, that Louis Napoleon desires to pick a quarrel with this country—to wipe off the remembrance of Waterloo—to seize the Queen in the Isle of Wight—to land fifty thousand men in the Bay of Pevensey, or a hundred thousand in the Bay of Bantry; or that he meditates any other of the countless insane projects of war against, and invasion of, England that have been attributed to him by credulous alarmists. But, yet, remembering as we do the traditions of the French people; their love of military display, paraphernalia, and bustle; their worship of "glory;" their ignorance of "duty," as distinguished from mere renown; and their constant hankering to possess Bel-



ST. LEONARD'S-ON-THE-HILL, NEAR WINDSOR, THE RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The President's progress to the Empire has been attended towards its close with increased éclat and enthusiasm. His passage by water (on the Garonne), from Aden to Bordeaux, was a prolonged ovation; the banks on either side being crowded with the populace, and studded with flags and triumphal decorations. He entered Bordeaux on the 7th. The *Morning Chronicle* correspondent says:—

Bordeaux has not altered; it is still the city of enthusiastic demonstrations. It was so in 1814 for the Bourbons; and in 1815 for the Emperor, on his return from Elba. But on the present occasion it has surpassed itself, and done much to cause these two last unfortunate evidences of its enthusiasm to be forgotten. It is certainly impossible to imagine anything more splendid than the reception given to Louis Napoleon here. From the landing-place to the cathedral, it was triumphal arch after triumphal arch; and over head, garland on garland, so as almost to form a verdant canopy over his head the whole way. Every imaginable kind of hangings were to be seen on the houses, and even lustres might be seen suspended in some places. Gilt eagles were to be seen everywhere, and the entry of the President was an absolute triumphal procession. Differently from his custom hitherto, a large number of the military preceded and followed him. The deputations of the communes were so long in passing, that it almost spoiled the general effect. Not less than 2,000 banners were displayed by these country folks. The President entered on horseback, which he managed with infinite grace. All the men were uncovered, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows. The cries were "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoleon!" At night the public buildings were illuminated with extraordinary magnificence. At the cathedral the President was received under a lofty dais, and led to the altar to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" In fact, the shouts were so tremendous that it was necessary to close the doors of the sacred edifice to enable the Archbishop's address to be heard. At eight o'clock the President received the authorities.

On the 8th the President attended at the launch of a large vessel called, after him, the "Louis Napoleon."

On the 9th he was entertained at a sumptuous banquet, given by the Chamber of Commerce; 180 sitting down to dinner, and 800 others crowding within the hall. There, in replying to a toast drunk in his honour, he made a speech, which, as unfolding his present views of policy, created an immense sensation, and will be everywhere read with deep interest. It was as follows:—

The initiation of the Chamber, and of the Tribunal of Commerce of Bordeaux, which I have accepted eagerly, gives me the opportunity of thanking your great city for its cordial reception and its magnificent hospitality, and I am happy at the close of my journey to convey to you the impressions it has left with me. The object of my journey, you know, was to become acquainted with our fair provinces of the south—to study their wants; and it has produced a more important result. (Applause.)

In fact, I say it with a frankness not mixed with pride nor false modesty, never have a people testified in a manner more direct, more spontaneous, more unanimous, the desire of getting rid of anxiety about the future by consolidating in the same hand a power which has all its sympathies. (Applause.) It is because they now know the deceitful hopes whichajoiled, and the dangers which menaced them. They know that in 1852 society was near its ruin, and that each party conspired itself beforehand with the universal shipwreck. (Cries of "Vive l'Empereur!") Disbursed of these absurd theories, the people have acquired the conviction that those pretended reformers were only dreamers, for there was always a disproportion, an inconsistency, between their means and the promised results.

Now, the nation surrounds me with its sympathies, because I am not of the family of ideologies. In order to do the country good there is no need to apply new systems, but to impart above all confidence in the present, and security in the future. It is for these reasons France seems to wish to return to the Empire. ("Yes, yes! Bravo! Vive l'Empereur!") There is one objection to which I would wish to reply. Certain minds seem to fear war, and certain persons say "The Empire is war!" but I say the Empire is peace!—(Sensation)—for France desires it, and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil. (Bravos.)

Glory may be left as an inheritance, but war cannot. Have the Princes who are justly proud as being the descendants of Louis XIV. recommenced his wars? War is not made for mere pleasure, it is made by necessity. And if at this epoch of transition, when on all sides, and side by side with so many elements of prosperity, are found so many causes of death, it can be said with truth, "Wo! wo! to him who the first should give the signal of a collision, whose consequences would be incalculable. (Sensation.)

I admit that, like the Emperor, I have many conquests to make. I wish, like him, for the conquest of the reconciliation of dissonant parties, and to bring back into the grand popular stream the hostile parts, which must otherwise be lost without advantage to any one. I wish to win over to religion, to morality, to comfort, that perit, still numerous, of the population which, in the centre of the most fertile land in the world, can scarcely enjoy the produce of primary necessity.

We have immense and uncultivated lands to reclaim, roads to open, ports to dig, rivers to render navigable, canals to finish, our railroads to complete; we have, opposite to Marseilles, a vast kingdom to assimilate to France; we have all our great ports of the west to bring near the American continent by the rapidity of the communications which are still wanting to us; we have, in fact, rains to build up everywhere, false duties to pull down, truths to render triumphant. (Prolonged applause.) It is in this manner I understand the word Empire—if the Empire be re-established. (Cries of "Vive l'Empereur!") Such are the conquests I meditate; and you all who surround me, who wish as I do the good of your country, you are my soldiers! ("Yes, yes!" Continued applause.)

The President entered Angoulême on the 10th, when he accepted a dinner given by the public functionaries; and afterwards went to a ball. On the 11th he proceeded to Rochefort, when the same enthusiasm and splendour attended him.

He is to arrive at Paris on his return to "his" capital on the 16th (this day), when the programme for the ceremonial for his reception is on the most costly and magnificent scale.

The *Moniteur* announces that the President will make his entry into Paris on Saturday at three o'clock. He will be received at the terminus of the Orleans railroad by the Archbishop of Paris and the clergy, by the Ministers of State, the Prince President of the Senate and the senators, by the President of the Legislative Body and the deputies now in Paris, by the Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, the General in command of the army of Paris, the Commander of the National Guard of the department of the Seine, the superior officers of the army and navy, the members of the Courts of Cassation and Accounts, and by deputations from the different tribunals, and the principal public functionaries. At the Place de la Bastille he will be received by the Prefect of the Seine and the municipal bodies of Paris and the *banlieue*, and will then proceed by the Boulevards, the Rue Royale, and the Place de la Concorde, through the principal entrance of the garden, to the Palace of the Tuilleries, where he will be received by the members of his family. General Magnan, commanding-in-chief the army of Paris, has issued an order of the day, containing the regulations to be observed by the army and National Guards on the occasion. Upwards of 60,000 men will be under arms, either to line the way or accompany the *cortège*. All the generals who receive the Prince are to be in full uniform. A squadron of the Horse National Guard and the two squadrons of Guides are to form the escort of the Prince from the railway station to the opposite side of the Pont d'Austerlitz. They will be under the command of the Marquis de Caulincourt, Colonel of the National Guard cavalry. The division of the cavalry of the reserve is to be stationed on the Quai de la Rapée, and is to follow the *cortège* of the Prince after he shall have crossed the bridge. All the troops are to be in full uniform, and are to be at the places indicated for them at half-past two o'clock. A battery of artillery, placed at the Rond-Point of the Barrière du Trône, is to fire a salute of 101 guns, and another salute of 101 guns is to be fired from the Invalides at four o'clock.

In addition to the military spectacle, the following arrangements are to be made:—An orchestra of 300 musicians, under the direction of M. Dufresne, is to be placed in the railway station to execute appropriate airs on the arrival of the Prince. A large triumphal arch, representing a portico, decorated in the style of the Renaissance, and ornamented with eight large allegorical statues, is to be erected on the Pont d'Austerlitz by M. Visconti, at the expense of the municipality. The space between the station and the bridge is to be decorated at the expense of the workmen of the twelve arrondissements. Near the Arènes Nationales, there is to be a triumphal arch, and vast stands are to be erected for 2000 spectators. From this arch, two young girls, representing Fame, and bearing in their hands crowns of oak and olive leaves, are to be suspended; and 40 young girls, dressed in white, stationed near the arch, are to throw flowers to the Prince. At the top of the Boulevard Beau-marchais there is to be another triumphal arch, which is to be constructed by the workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine. At the New Circus, near the Rue des Filles du Calvaire, there is also to be an arch, and stands are to be erected for about a thousand spectators. In other parts of the Boulevards, about fifteen triumphal arches are to be erected. One is to be near the Porte St. Martin, another on the Boulevard Montmartre, another on the Boulevard des Italiens, another near the Passage de l'Opéra, and another at the entrance of the Rue Royale, in front of the Madeleine; and, finally, there is to be one in the Place de la Concorde. In this place, near the terraces

gium and the Rhine frontier, we cannot altogether divest ourselves of the belief that a war, however foolish and unjustifiable, would not be unpopular. It is the great misfortune of France to have the minds of its male population continually diverted from peaceful pursuits by the military education that they all receive. By far the greater part of the retail trade, and no inconsiderable portion of the wholesale business of the country, are conducted by women. Even the operations of agriculture fall almost exclusively to the lot of the weaker sex; while the men, who should be engaged in them, are marching or counter-marching, or playing at cards or dominoes, in the *cafés* and *estaminets* which military people frequent. One great result of this unfortunate bias of the national intellect, communicated to it by the first Napoleon, is to be seen in the fact that, while the commerce of other countries is expanding, that of France is restricting itself. The foreign trade of France is growing less and less every year; the home trade suffers, as a necessary consequence; and agriculture, that always declines in countries where trade and manufactures are neglected, rears up a race of men, half soldiers and half farmers, who, living in misery by their peaceful pursuit, cling to the idea of the war-like one, in the hope that it will improve their perishing fortunes. We believe that Louis Napoleon thoroughly understands this feeling and its causes; and, in spite of the noble sentiments in his Bordeaux speech, we think he is not so great an enemy to war as he would have the world imagine. Nay, more—we believe that he would only be too glad to find or make a war, which should feed the French with the glory which they love, which should employ a portion of his large army, and inaugurate his reign with a succession of victories. We do not believe that he is mad enough to rush into an encounter with Great Britain or any other first-rate European power; and we interpret his Bordeaux speech as a true indication of his feelings, as far as this country is concerned; but we may still ask—why, if he be so peacefully inclined, should there be such activity in his arsenals? Why all these ships? Why all these enormous contracts for naval stores and equipments? Why the falsification of the naval lists, to make the world believe that France possesses fewer ships than she really has? And, in addition to all these causes of not unreasonable suspicion, why does the President retain, without an attempt at reduction, an enormous army, at a cost which ought to be frightful to a wise Frenchman to contemplate, especially when he knows that the national income is by no means equal to the expenditure, and that every available source of further taxation has been tried and exhausted?

We take the truth of the matter to be that in his Marseilles speech the President inadvertently allowed his real intentions to escape, and that his policy will be to follow out that of Louis XIV., and convert, if possible, the Mediterranean into a French lake; not by a direct collision with this country, but by indirect means, and by war with a more defenceless power.

To establish French influence in Egypt by diplomacy is a course fairly open to him, however much it may be disliked in this country, and there is another region bordering on the Mediterranean to which the attention of the French has been long and anxiously directed. "Opposite to Marseilles," says the President, "there is a vast kingdom to assimilate to France." That kingdom is Algiers, and the next neighbour of that kingdom is Morocco. Under Louis Philippe the French tasted the sweets of a victory over the Moors, and the remembrance of Mogador is perpetuated in the name of one of the streets of Paris. No long time has elapsed since Tangiers was bombarded, and we think it will not be very long before the "Emperor of Morocco" will find himself in direct collision with the "Emperor of the French." How such a war would affect this country and the rest of Europe, we need not now inquire.

## ST. LEONARD'S-ON-THE-HILL, NEAR WINDSOR, RESIDENCE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DERBY.

ST. LEONARD'S, a fine eminence in the Royal Forest of Windsor, is clothed with venerable oaks and majestic beeches, and is altogether a sylvan retreat of picturesque beauty. In this delightful retreat Maria Countess Dowager Waldegrave built for her abode, many years since, a noble seat, which, with its pleasure-grounds, lawns, and meadows, consisting of about 75 acres, were sold, in 1781, to Mr. Macnamara, for 7000 guineas; of whom the property was purchased by General Harcourt for £10,000.

The estate has just been leased to the Earl of Derby. The illustration upon the preceding page shows a portion of the mansion, and its well-wooded grounds, and that charming accessory to a well-appointed residence—a conservatory, communicating by an arcade with the house. The site commands, through the openings between the masses of trees, a splendid view of the surrounding country, in which "majestic Windsor" lies at less than three miles distance. The roadway to the house also presents several bits of exquisite beauty and cultivated landscape, such as can scarcely be found in any other country of England.

This is altogether a retreat—

Where Jove, subdued by mortal passion still,  
Might change Olympus for a noble hill.

Poet's Windsor Forest.

The context is suggestive:—

Happy the man whom this bright Court approves,  
His sovereign favours, and his country loves:  
Happy next him, who to these shades retires:  
Whom Nature charms, and whom the Muse inspires:  
Whom humbler joys of homely quiet please,  
Successive study, exercise, and ease.

**WILLS**—Probate of the will of the late Right Hon. George Ralph Baron Abercromby has been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, having first passed in the session at Edinburgh. The will bears date in July, 1844. He has bequeathed to his son, the present Lord Abercromby, all his manors and estates of Tullibody, Ministry and Althrie, providing from the unentailed estates for the Baroness and younger children, and appointing the present Baron also residuary legatee. The acting executor is Lord D. Inverlorn, a power being reserved to the Baroness, his relict; also to Baron Panmure, Viscount Melville, the Hon. Ralph Abercromby, the Hon. Henry Dundas, and Captain Henry Dundas, R.N. The deceased Baron was grandson of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, whose widow was raised to the Peerage in honour of the lamented commander. The will of Sir George Baillie Hamilton, G.C.H., late of the city of Florence, her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of Tuscany, has just been proved in London, by two of the executors, C. J. B. Hamilton and W. A. B. Hamilton, Esqrs., the brothers. The Earl of Haddington and Lord Dunglass, the other executors, having power reserved to them. To his brother Charles he has left the bulk of his property, bequeathing to him specifically his orders, decorations, jewels, and plate.

**CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.**—The late Maurice Watts, Esq., of Richmond, has bequeathed £7000 to the Richmond National Parochial Schools; £500 to the Benevolent Institution for the Relief of the Poor Workmen in the Watch and Clock Trade; £500 to the Clock and Watchmakers' Pension Society; and a liberal bequest to Catholic Chapels in the London district. The late Henry Goff, Esq., of Bermondsey, £400 to the National Parochial Charity School of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey; £400 to the Surrey Dispensary; £400 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; £400 to the Blind Asylum, St. George's Fields; and £100 to the National and Sunday-schools, St. Mary, Newington. The late Henry Prosser, Esq., £100 to the Seamen's Hospital, River Thames; £100 to the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches; £100 to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, connected with the East Indies and China Empire. The late Mrs. Anne Oram, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, £1000 to be divided between the Jews Society, Bible Society, Tract Society, London Hibernian Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, and Church Missionary Society.

**INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE ASSOCIATION.**—This association has requested its honorary secretary, Don Manuel de Ysasi, to proceed to the seats of Government of the principal countries on the Continent, also to Turkey and Egypt, with a view to collect information as to the difficulties which may stand in the way of carrying out the views of the association.

of the gardens of the Tuilleries, there are to be extensive stands for spectators. Several of the triumphal arches on the Boulevards will be constructed by means of contributions raised by working men among themselves, and great numbers of workmen of different trades are to be drawn up at various points with banners and flags. A great number of old soldiers, together with deputations from the communes of the neighbouring departments, of various charitable societies, &c., will figure in the day's proceedings, and will carry flags bearing appropriate inscriptions. A great many private houses will be decorated. Considerable progress has already been made in the construction of some of the triumphal arches. Contrary to the announcement of some of the newspapers, the Prince does not intend to visit Notre Dame, to attend the chanting of a "Te Deum."

All France—that is all that shows any signs of life in France—is in a frenzy of delight at the re-establishment of the Empire. Officials of all grades vie with one another in announcing and greeting it; and the Mayor of Sévres, to be before-hand with all the rest, actually issued a proclamation of the Empire on the 7th instant. After a florid address to the inhabitants of that town, the "act" itself runs as follows:—

## PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPIRE.

The town of Sévres, obeying the force of its sentiments of affection and gratitude to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the envoy of God, the elect of France, her saviour and her glory, proclaims him Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoleon III., and confers upon him, and on his descendants, the inheritance.

Done at Sévres, the year of grace and the resurrection, 1852, the 7th of October.

MENAGER, Mayor.

Though many may have misgivings about the sincerity of the peace-professions of the President at Bordeaux, the effect of his speech has been generally satisfactory; in Paris particularly, where the funds immediately rose, touching 107 the following day, and on Wednesday being at 106 50.

A letter from Paris says:—"I learn from a gentleman who was at Bordeaux when the speech was delivered, that the published speech is not precisely the same as the one spoken. One very important modification has been made. Some allusion was made at Bordeaux to the treaties of 1815, every word of which has been suppressed. I may as well mention, also, that in the copy given last night by the Government agent in Paris, the words occurred of *Malheur à celui qui le premier donnerait en Europe le signal d'une coalition*; while in the speech published in the *Moniteur* the word 'coalition' is changed into 'collision.' If the Government scribe made a blunder, it must be said that he chose a blunder which was likely to give satisfaction." The speech has been placarded in all the streets of Paris. It is also to be placarded in every one of the 37,300 communes in France.

A letter has been addressed by the Marquis de Larochefoucauld to the President, explaining the reasons which prevent him from attending with the Council General of his department (the Deux-Sèvres) on the occasion of the Prince's visit on Wednesday. In the letter referred to, and which the President received on the 8th, M. de Larochefoucauld, it appears, declares in precise terms that, whilst he cannot without inconsistency, and a departure from the principles he has advocated for years, resist the will of the nation; yet that with the name he bears, and his own personal antecedents, he declines being confounded with the men who are ready to accept any power or any Government that may be uppermost for the time being; and he recoils from anything that would imply that because he has been rejected by his party he now proclaims the Empire merely to avenge himself for the manner in which he has been treated. The President is said to have expressed himself as extremely gratified with this explanation.

M. de Kisseleff, the Russian Minister, has quitted Paris on leave of absence. The fact of his doing so on the very eve of the Empire is too remarkable a fact not to be made the subject of comment. The *Elycéens* treat the matter lightly, and declare that, as M. de Kisseleff had a *congéd ad libitum*, his departure at the present conjuncture is of no importance; but the general impression produced by M. de Kisseleff's departure is very different.

## BELGIUM.

The *Emancipation*, under date of the 12th of October, fears that some obstacles have occurred to interfere with the construction of the new Cabinet.

The *Independance* says:—"Although everything confirms what we have published as to the probable composition of the new Cabinet, it does not appear, however, that anything will be definitely settled before one or two days."

## SPAIN.

On the morning of the 7th, the firing of artillery announced to the inhabitants of Madrid that funeral honours were about to be paid to the memory of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington and Ciudad Rodrigo, a Captain-General of the Spanish army. At twelve o'clock the entire garrison of Madrid, in full dress, assembled before a mausoleum erected for the occasion, and there rendered all the honours to the memory of the Duke which is paid to a deceased Captain-General. The troops afterwards debled before the Captain-General of the Province, who was accompanied by the Military Governor and a numerous and brilliant staff. There was no religious ceremony, in consequence of the Duke having been a Protestant.

A Royal Ordinance, dated the 5th instant, commands that the son or daughter to be born of the Infanta Maria Luisa Fernanda, and her husband, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis D'Orléans, Duke of Montpensier, shall enjoy the prerogatives attached to the title of Infante of Spain.

Marshal Narvaez, Duke of Valencia, has returned to Lejo from the baths of Puerto-Llano, without passing through Madrid.

A dreadful hurricane was experienced on the 1st instant at Corunna, which caused considerable damage.

The trial of the *Heroldo*, and the four other journals which had copied its article on the financial operations of the Treasury, took place on the 4th, before a jury sorted from a list of the highest taxpayers, and it resulted in all the journals being acquitted.

The Cortes will be summoned for the 19th.

According to official returns published in the *Gazette* of the 8th inst. the floating debt, from 344,183,474 reals on the 1st of September, had increased to 358,291,825 reals on the 1st October.

## GREECE.

A note has been communicated by the Bavarian Government to the French, English, and Russian Governments, with reference to the succession to the throne of Greece. The youngest brother of the King Otho, Prince Adalbert, has announced his acceptance of the 40th article of the Protocol, and his adoption of the Greek religion as the necessary condition to succeed his brother. The Bavarian Prince, who is now the heir presumptive to the throne of Greece, it is said is the personage selected by the Emperor of Russia for the hand of the Princess Vasa.

On Sunday, the 26th ult., the consecration of the first Bishop since the emancipation of Greece took place in the principal church at Athens. The ceremony was performed with the utmost pomp; the whole clergy of the town were assembled; and it was also remarked that the two Protestant clergymen at present in Athens were admitted into the Hieron, or Sanctuary, along with the Greek priests. The Queen was present, with the whole court, the diplomatic corps, and all the authorities, civil and military. The person thus chosen to occupy the first and the most considerable of the eighteen bishoprics which have to be filled up—that of Achaia, or Patras—is the same Father Missael who was sent to Constantinople to negotiate with the Patriarch, and afterwards to Russia, to announce the treaty to the Emperor.

## GERMANY.

A notice appears in the *Vienna Gazette* of the 8th inst. that the sum of 26,199,000 florins, 2,874,000 florins of which consists of Hungarian assignats, would be publicly burned on the morrow: the remainder of the amount is made up of Treasury bills. No change in the sum of the State notes in circulation will be effected by this step.

With the termination of the Zollverein conferences in Berlin, the *Correspondenz* expresses itself disconcerted, but not surprised. The Austrian Government will still persist in its endeavours to establish a commercial brotherhood between the States, in spite of the accumulating difficulties.

The Emperor has appointed the General of Artillery, Baron Hess, and three other generals, to be present at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

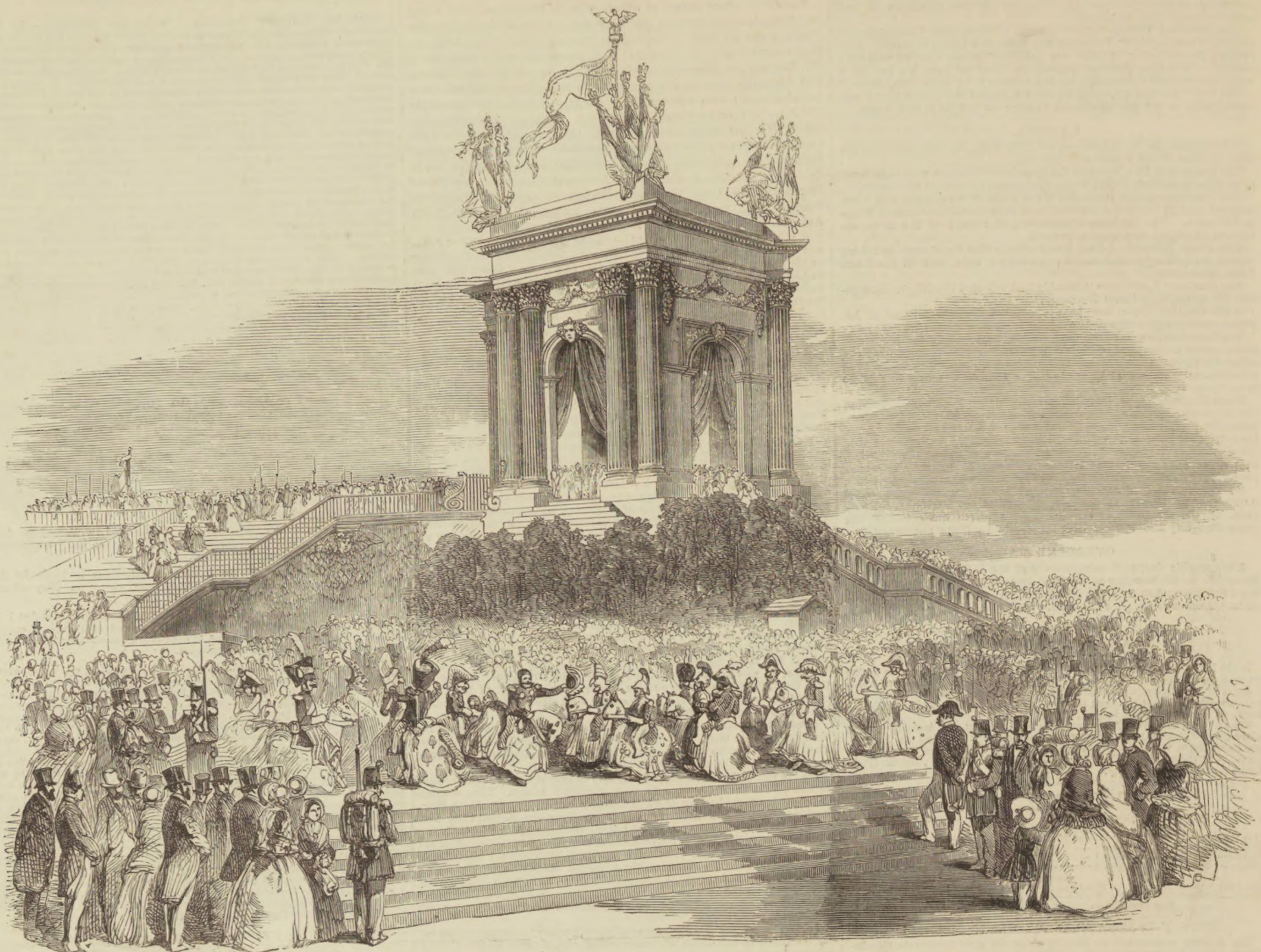
## DENMARK.

The Diet of Denmark was opened at Copenhagen on the 4th with the usual formalities. The First Minister read a Royal message, making known that his Majesty was unable to attend from indisposition, and announcing that the Government would submit to the Diet a bill for the settlement of certain matters connected with the Monarchy, in conformity with the Royal patent of the 28th January last, and for regulating the



The Mayor having presented an address, the Prince replied, and a procession was then formed, in which the strangely-dressed persons of the *Fête-Dieu* occupied an eminent place. It proceeded slowly along the Cours, where delegates of all the communes of the arrondissement were drawn up. A number of old soldiers were also there, as were also deputations of the Societies of Mutual Assistance recently authorised. The delegates of each commune had a flag; and on the Cours were erected three triumphal arches, one of which, with a bit of the picturesque old city, is shown in the Illustration. In the evening the houses were illuminated, and the mummers of the *Fête-Dieu* paraded the streets, carrying blazing torches; thus recalling the festivities of this ancient capital of Provence, the resort of the troubadours, the home of poetry and gallantry, the theatre of the courts of love and of gay feasts and tournaments—of an age far more picturesque than our own.



THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S TOUR.  
(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE PRESIDENT AT MONTPELLIER.—"LA DANSE DU CHEVALET."



LOUIS NAPOLEON AT AIX.—"LES JEUX DE LA FETE-DIEU."



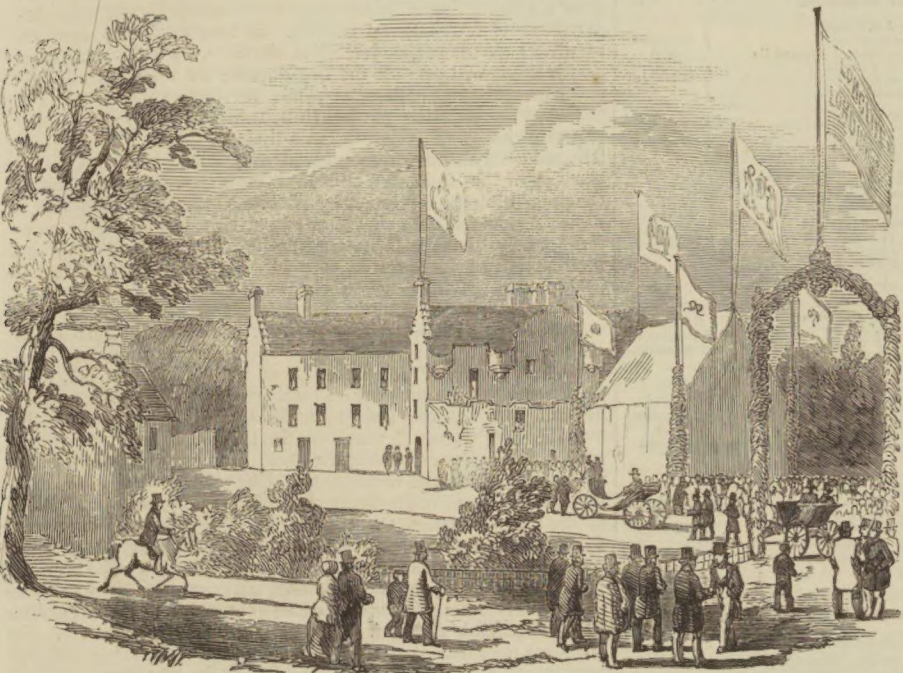
CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF LORD INVERURY.

On the afternoon of Wednesday the 29th ult., Inglismaldie was the scene of a festive meeting of a large number of the tenantry on the estates of the Earl of Kintore, both in Kincardineshire and Forfarshire, to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to the noble Earl; the infant scion assuming the title of Lord Inverury. The preparations for the fest were upon a most splendid scale: an elegant pavilion was erected on the lawn in front of the ancient house of Inglismaldie, which, though now untenanted by the noble family, suggests many associations of historical interest. The marquee was decorated externally with a profusion of evergreens and banners, among which were the Kintore and Haulkerton arms; while from the top of the mansion adjacent, the Royal standard, with its rampant lions, waved nestically over the bustling scene below. The pavilion was 60 feet in length by 30 in width, and the height, from appearance, more than thirty feet. Beneath and in front of the orchestra was inscribed in large letters of gold, "The Queen! God bless her!" around which there were some beautiful devices in heather, evergreens, and flowers, giving a most pleasing effect to the whole. At the other end of the marquee, over the chairs was inscribed, in letters of gold on scarlet, "God bless Lord Inverury!" "We live the Earl and Countess of Kintore!" and "Que Amissa Syla!" These mottoes, like that at the other end, were tastefully surrounded with green branches and flowers, and a golden eagle surmounted the large tablet on which they were inscribed. The chair was an elegant antique design; betwixt and on either side of which were two ornamental trees, their tops reaching to the roof of the pavilion. The company, numbering nearly 150, was seated at a cross table, and three other tables, extending the whole length of the pavilion. The whole was illuminated with wax-lights; six Chinese lanterns being suspended over the centre table, and the orchestra walls lighted in a very appropriate and effective style. The entire decorations were highly creditable to the taste of Messrs. Japh, of Montrose; and the arrangements were admirably carried out by the committee, of which Mr. Barclay was the honorary secretary.

At a little past five o'clock the tenantry entered the marquee, to the number of about 150, and down to a dinner prepared by Mr. Kinnear, innkeeper, Laurencekirk; an Blaikie, Esq., of Cragiebeckler, commissioner for the Earl of Kintore, occupied the chair; supported on the right by Captain Hawkins, father of the noble Countess; Provost Mackie, Montrose; the Rev. Mr. McGowan, Laurencekirk; Mr. Walter Dingwell, factor on the Inglismaldie and Haulkerton estates; the Rev. Mr. Carlyle; and Bailie Fraser, of Kintore. On the left of the chairman were Sir James Carnegie, Bart., of Southesk, and Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Kincardine; Adam Burnes, Esq., Montrose; the Rev. A. J. Low, Marykirk; Thomas Barclay, Esq., Montrose; Charles

had the honour of his acquaintance. I trust most sincerely that the young Lord may be spared to reach a ripe manhood; that Providence may have in store for him a better fate than that of the late Lord Inverury; that he may live to see his parents descend into the grave full of age and honours; and that, when he is called to leave the stage of time, it may be truly said of him that he possessed all the characteristics of his worthy ancestors. Drain your glasses, then, to "the health of the young Lord Inverury." (Tremendous and prolonged cheering.)

Captain Hawkins returned thanks on the part of Lord Kintore. A variety of other toasts were drunk. "The health of the Earl and Countess of Kintore" was received with deafening cheers; and Captain Hawkins, in acknowledging the toast, said, he was sure it was the wish of the Earl of Kintore that all on his estates should enjoy as great a share of the good things of this life as was consistent with the circumstances in which they were placed. He would not like the fire in his own hall to burn brightly while theirs was in darkness; for the Earl knew that he was but the steward of an Almighty Master, accountable for the manner in which he discharged his duties to his fellow-men; and besides, it was no merit of the Earl's own that had gained him the estates, for he had been left an inheritance; and, while discharging the duties of a landlord, it was his duty to remember that prosperity, while it had its rights, had also its duties to perform. Here the Captain entered into a statistical account of the money laid out since the 11th July, 1844, the date of the death of the late Earl, down to the end of 1851, showing



FETE AT INGLISMALDIE, TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTH OF LORD INVERURY.

Lya!, Esq., Kincaig; and Robert Hector, Esq. Dr. Guthrie, Westerton Dunlappie, David Dickson, Esq., banker, Laurencekirk, and James Farquharson, Esq., banker, Auchinblae, acted as croupiers. Among the other gentlemen present we observed Anthony Adrian Blaikie, Esq., advocate, Aberdeen; Thos. Ogilvy, Esq., J. Duncan, C.E., Perth; Wm. Partridge, Esq., Ardmurdo, Keith-hall; Dr. Fettes, Laurencekirk; Mr. Mitchell, Brunton; Mr. Garland, Cairnton; Mr. Peter, Canterland; Mr. Durie, Dalladies; Mr. Barclay, Northwater Bridge, &c.

After the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, Captain Hawkins rose, and in an appropriate address proposed "The memory of the late Duke of Wellington," which was drunk in profound silence.

The Chairman then gave "The Military and Naval Services," hoping, after what Captain Hawkins had said, that the people of this country would remember what they owed to Wellington and Nelson, the saviours of our national independence. The toast was drunk with much applause, the band playing an appropriate air, and a cannon outside of the marquee thundering most appropriately at the moment.

The Chairman then called for a special bumper to the toast of the evening, observing:—"Most present are aware that sixteen or seventeen months ago the tenantry proposed to meet here to celebrate certain proceedings; but that, from the death of a near relative of the Earl of Kintore, the intended meeting was deferred. We meet to-night under more agreeable auspices—to celebrate the birth of an heir to those noble estates. (Cheers.) The ancestors of the noble Earl were distinguished men in the days of Robert the Bruce—one of them fought by the side of that warrior, and took part in the battle of Inverury, which was the first successful battle that Robert won. (Applause.) The Earls Marischal occupy a very prominent place in Scottish story; the fifteenth Earl Marischal having founded the university which bears his name. The Earls of Kintore for a long time filled the distinguished post of Earl Marischal of Scotland; and it was only after the battle of Sheriffmuir that that honour was taken from them. (Applause.) Still the family of Kintore enjoy a large share of respect throughout Scotland; and the present Earl is deservedly esteemed by all who had

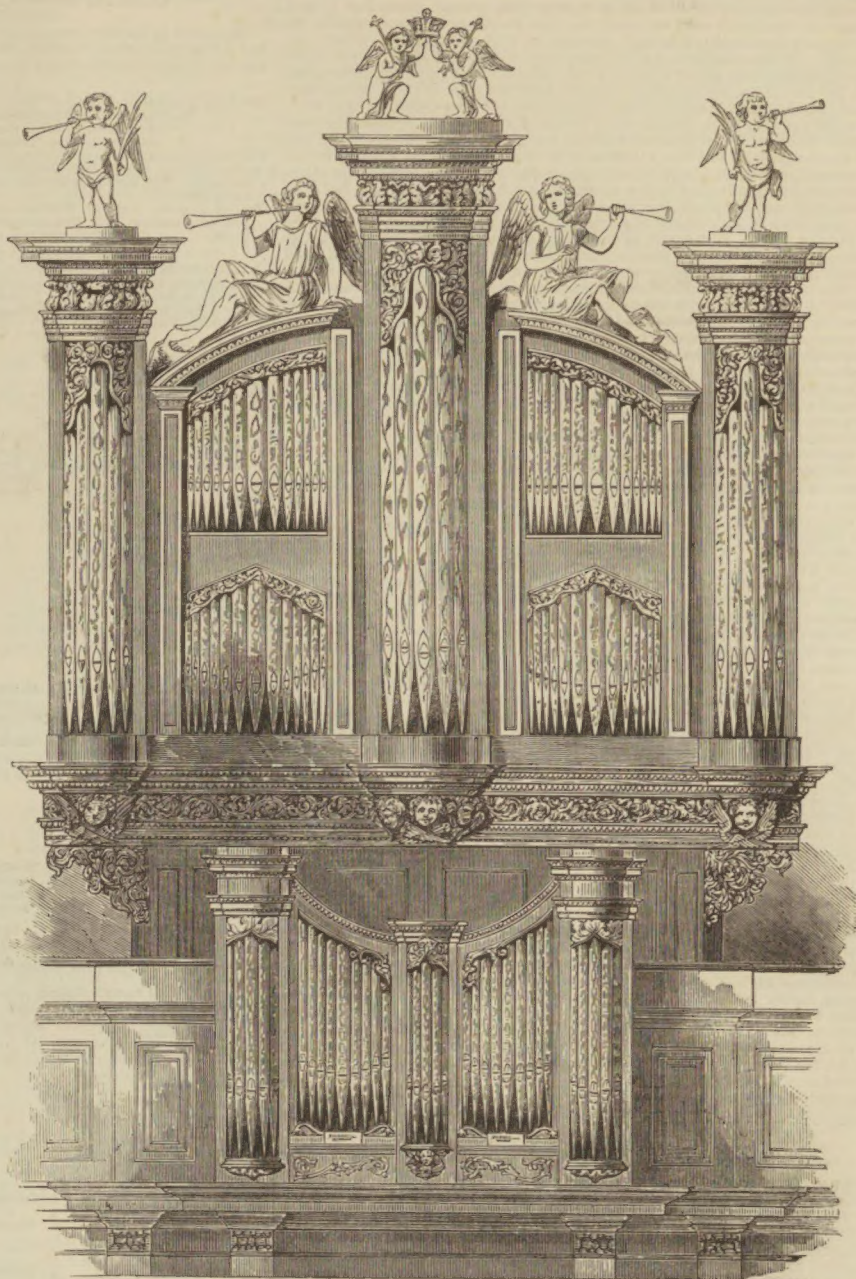
ances on account of the hailstorm of August, 1850, to £470; and concluded his speech by sincerely thanking the meeting for the manner in which the health of the Earl and Countess had been received.

At length, the health of the croupiers having been drunk, the company retired to the green to witness a splendid display of fireworks from the roof of Inglismaldie House, and from the lawn; and the sports on the green continued till a late hour. The fireworks afforded great delight to the company; and their effect was very imposing for many miles round.

THE ORGAN OF ST. JAMES'S, PICCADILLY.

The organ of the parish church, St. James's, Westminster, having been renovated and improved, the churchwardens, Messrs. Garrett and Crane, invited a large number of parishioners, and many musical professors and amateurs, to test its qualities, as developed by Mr. Burrowes, the organist, on the evening of the 8th inst. The original organ was constructed in 1687 by Harris, and erected for King James II., in the chapel of Whitehall (then used for Roman Catholic worship.) In 1691 it was presented by William and Mary, together with the gallery, to St. James's parish. To the present Rector (the Rev. John Jackson, M.A.) and churchwardens (Messrs. G. Garrett and Frederick Crane) we are indebted for its restoration, with divers modern additions and improvements, including a detached choir organ standing in front of the Gallery. To Mr. C. Lee, of Golden-square, the architect to the parish, was assigned the task of the erection. Mr. Bishop, of Lisson-grove, had the building of the organ; and to Messrs. G. and C. Bishop, Bennett's-hill, Doctors' Commons, the herald painters to her Majesty, were allotted the decorative portions.

The organ has been re-constructed on the German principle, with



THE ORGAN AT ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, PICCADILLY, ORIGINALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR KING JAMES II.

that the expenditure on the estates in Kincardineshire and Forfarshire alone, on new and the repair and the enlargement of buildings, amounted to £13,060; on plantations, £3180; on drainage, £1220; on drainage, under the act, about £4000; and that the annual abatements allowed to tenants, in terms of a report by Mr. Brown, of Linkwood, amounted to £2800; and the allowance to the tenants, £470; and concluded his speech by sincerely thanking the meeting for the manner in which the health of the Earl and Countess had been received.

three rows of keys, compass, C C to F in alt—the swell throughout—and independent pedal organ from C C C, 16 feet to E two and a third octaves. The great organ contains 12 stops, or 864 pipes; the swell organ 11 stops, or 810 pipes; the choir organ 9 stops, or 450 pipes; the pedal organ, 4 stops: total number of stops 45, and of pipes 2240, with 6 coupler stops and 7 composition pedals. The pedal is deficient in mixture and reed stops, so essential to give the brilliancy, but the general quality of the instrument is pure and rich in tone. Mr. Bishop is the inventor of the composition pedals, and the anti-concussion apparatus for steadying the wind; he also invented the stop "Claribella," which has a full tone between the mouth and reed-pipe. On such an occasion it is a pity the continental practice is not observed as to the trial of a new instrument, being entrusted to several players. Mr. Burrowes is, no doubt, apt at psalmody, but his selection proved that he is not a first-rate executant. Out of thirteen pieces only three appertained properly to the genuine organ school. The abilities of such players as Dr. Wesley, Dr. Gauntlett, Mr. Best, Mr. Henry Smart, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Chipp, M. Silas, &c., ought to have been put in requisition, if the full powers of Mr. Bishop's improvements were to be fairly and fully essayed.

In the admiration expressed at the elegant appearance of the organ, harmonising, as it does, with the florid style of the interior of the church, there can be but a cordial adhesion on all hands.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY ABSTINENCE FROM FOOD, AT SHOTTISHAM, NEAR IPSWICH.

On Wednesday evening week a public meeting was held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, having been announced by hand-bills, stating "The case of Elizabeth



SQUIRREL'S COTTAGE, AT SHOTTISHAM, NEAR IPSWICH.

Squirrel, who has abstained from food and drink for twenty-one weeks, having occasioned such an excitement, and many reports having been circulated utterly at variance with the truth, the public are respectfully informed that a public meeting will be held, at which every particular connected with the case will be explained by Dr. Matcham; and Mr. J. Buckingham, one of the gentlemen who watched the case for fourteen days, will attend and deliver his report.

Before we detail the proceedings at this meeting, it will be requisite to narrate an outline of the case. Mary Elizabeth Squirrel, about fourteen years of age, is the daughter of one Asaph Squirrel, a tea-dealer, at Shottisham, a village five miles to the north-east of Woodbridge, in Suffolk. The girl, it appears, possesses strong natural abilities, and at a very early age distinguished herself at the village school by her aptitude for learning. In June, 1850, at the age of twelve, she was attacked by a spinal affection, for which she was sent to the



MARY ELIZABETH SQUIRREL.



Comparing the quarter just ended with the corresponding quarter last year, we find that there is a diminution in the Customs to the extent of



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**£298,264.** This, however, is accounted for by the considerable reduction that was made on the duties upon sugar and timber, and to the irregularities of commerce which tell greatly on the comparison of such short periods as quarters. There is, however, an increase in the quarter's Excise of £163,901. In the Stamps, too, there is an increase of £96,857. There is little alteration in the Assessed Taxes of the quarter. In the receipts of the Property-tax there is an increase of £45,445, while in the income of the Post-office, there is a decrease of £45,000. The result is a net decrease of £53,524 in the ordinary revenue of the quarter. The receipts, however, of the ordinary revenue are more than £70,000 in advance of those for the corresponding quarter, 1850, notwithstanding the immense reductions that had taken place in the interval. In the comparison of the whole year just ended with the year ending in October, 1851, the Customs show a decrease of £84,752. In the Excise there is, on the contrary, an increase of £114,185; and in stamps, of £133,332. The Property-tax exhibits an increase of £53,638. The receipts under the Post-office, the Crown lands, and miscellaneous items, are severally £26,000, £50,000, and £130,000 more than in the previous year. These statistical facts must therefore be considered as undeniable evidence of prosperity consequent upon the wise commercial reforms of the late Sir Robert Peel, and the abolition of the Corn Laws.

## HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO NORTH WALES.

HER Majesty, the Royal family, and the Court left Balmoral at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and posted by Ballater, Banchory, and the Slag-road to Stonehaven, which the Royal party reached about half-past one. After a short time allowed for luncheon, her Majesty entered the Royal express train, and proceeded by rail to Edinburgh, escorted to the railway by detachments of military.

Her Majesty, together with Prince Albert and the Royal children, reached Edinburgh at a quarter to five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, amidst the acclamations of the people.

The Royal party immediately proceeded to Holyrood Palace, where her Majesty passed the night, and left on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock by the Caledonian Railway. At ten minutes before two o'clock the Royal train arrived at Preston amid the booming of cannon and the hearty cheers of ten thousand voices, the guard presenting arms and the military band playing the National Anthem. Immediately upon her Majesty stepping from the Royal carriage, the Mayor and members of the Corporation presented an address engrossed on vellum. The Bishop of Manchester also presented an address from the clergy. Amongst those on the platform were the Earl and Countess of Sefton, Mr. C. Towneley, M.P. for Sligo; Mr. J. Wilson Patten and Mr. Heywood, members for the northern division of the county; Mr. R. T. Parker, M.P. for Preston; Mr. Gregson, M.P. for Lancaster, &c.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children then retired to the apartments prepared for them, and partook of a *recherché* luncheon, provided by Mr. Croft, of the Victoria Hotel. At half-past two the Royal party returned to the State carriage amid the acclamations of the assembled multitude, and the train moved slowly away, proceeding, *via* Crewe, to Chester and Bangor.

Her Majesty was welcomed at the railway station of this ancient city by a large number of the population. A loyal address was presented by the Mayor of the city on behalf of the municipality. From Chester her Majesty proceeded over the Chester and Holyhead line as far as Bangor, where the Welsh population had assembled in great numbers to welcome their Sovereign. Her Majesty was received at the station by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, M.P., Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, the Bishop of the diocese, and a great many leading inhabitants of the district. The Queen left the railway here, and proceeded in a Royal carriage through the town of Bangor to the Penrhyn Arms Hotel, where her Majesty rested for the night.

On Thursday morning, the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Royal children, left Bangor, and proceeded over the Menai Suspension Bridge to the Llanfair station of the Chester and Holyhead Railway, in the island of Anglesey. Her Majesty here took the railway, and was driven slowly back to the entrance of the Britannia Bridge, where her Majesty alighted, and was conducted by Mr. Stephenson within the tube. After making several pertinent inquiries, and receiving explanations from that architect of the work, the Queen re-entered the state carriage and was drawn through the tube by a number of men. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales walked over the bridge with Mr. Stephenson. At the further end of the tube her Majesty again alighted, and, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Royal children, descended underneath the gigantic work. Her Majesty expressed her unqualified admiration of the bridge to Mr. Stephenson, before taking her departure. At eleven o'clock the Queen re-entered the railway carriage, and proceeded on her journey southwards. The Chester and Holyhead Railway Company retained charge of the Royal train as far as the Saltney junction, near Chester, up to which point the journey was excellently performed—only one stoppage, to receive an address under the walls of Conway Castle, having taken place. The Chester and Shrewsbury Company conveyed her Majesty over their line as far as the latter town; here her Majesty lunched, and received an address from the Corporation. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham Company brought her Majesty on to Wolverhampton where another address was presented. The London and North-Western Company here resumed charge of the Royal train, and brought it on to Birmingham, where, at the Camp Hill station, a change from the narrow to the broad gauge was made, and her Majesty performed the remainder of her journey to Windsor Castle, under charge of the directors and officials of the Great Western Company, over the newly-opened Birmingham and Oxford Railway.

An address was presented at Banbury.

Her Majesty arrived at the Windsor station precisely at a quarter to seven o'clock.

Next week we shall illustrate, from Sketches made by our Artists, her Majesty's reception in, and progress through, the principality.

**PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION PRIZES.**—Mr. E. M. Ward, A.R.A., has just received the 60-guinea prize at Birmingham, for his picture of "Charlotte Corday going to Execution;" this being the first award in Birmingham of any premium for a work of fine art. Last year, Mr. Ward received, at Manchester, the 100-guinea prize and the Heywood gold medal, for his picture of the "Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple;" also, in 1850, at Glasgow, the £50 prize for "James II. receiving the intelligence of the Landing of the Prince of Orange;" and in 1847, at Liverpool, the £50 prize for the "South Sea Bubble." These four historical pictures have been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

**BREAD MADE BY MACHINERY.**—According to the last report of the Académie des Sciences, a baker, named Rolland, has succeeded in constructing machines for making and baking bread. By one of these machines the dough is perfectly kneaded, and with less than one-horse power. The other is a few kind of oven, with a circular moving base in iron, heated by wood or coal fire underneath.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, says:—"The Minister of Justice in Austria has re-established corporal punishment—the lash and the bastinado—as a means of preserving discipline, in all the prisons of the Empire. He has ordered that not only condemned prisoners but those who are awaiting their trial shall be liable to that punishment. The latter have heretofore always been exempt from it."

A letter from Constantinople, 27th ult., in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"The Patriarch Armenien has been dismissed. The difficulties which had arisen between the Ottoman Porte and Persia, on the subject of frontiers, have been arranged. The ex-Minister of the Marine, Soliman Pacha, has been appointed Ambassador to the Court of Vienna. The English fleet is still at anchor at Vourla; the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands is on board."

**THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.**—The *Morning Herald* (Ministerial organ) says the general impression in official quarters is that Parliament will meet about the 5th or 6th of November; but that the Queen's Speech will not be delivered until about the 11th of that month.

**COURT OF ALDERMEN.**—THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE.—At a Court of Aldermen held on Tuesday, a discussion arose in consequence of a question asked by Alderman Farbrother, as to whether it was the intention of the Lord Mayor elect and the Sheriffs to postpone the great annual banquet from the 9th of November until some day subsequent to that on which the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington should take place. Mr. Alderman Challis (the Lord Mayor elect) advised that the Corporation should wait upon the Earl of Derby, with a view of learning whether her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to accept an invitation upon the usual day; and that they should be guided in their proceedings by his Lordship's answer. As it was understood that this course would be adopted, the subject dropped.

**CUSTOMS DUTIES.**—The Board of Customs having adverted to their minute of the 15th September, 1842, under which, whenever an over payment of duty by a merchant is discovered, a regular intimation to that effect is to be made to him, have now directed that in all cases of over payment of duties the parties to be immediately apprised thereof in writing, agreeably to a certain form, which is to be filed up in the office where the error may be discovered, and signed by the principal of the department.

**MANSION-HOUSE.**—On Wednesday the Lord Mayor entertained a distinguished party of the Dissenting Ministers and laymen of the different denominations at a banquet in the Egyptian Hall. Nearly 200 guests sat down to a splendid entertainment.

**THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.**—The first social dinner of the members of the West London Local Board of the College of Preceptors, and their friends, took place on Wednesday evening, at the Commercial Hall, King's-road, Chelsea, under the presidency of the Rev. the Dean of the College, Dr. Wilson, and was attended by about fifty gentlemen.

**FESTIVAL OF THE IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.**—An agreeable meeting of the directors, crews, and servants of the Iron and Citizen Steam-boat Companies took place on Monday evening at Cremorne. About 400 persons, including the wives and daughters of the commanders and crews of the vessels, sat down to an excellent supper, which was presided over by the commodore of the Iron Company, Mr. Byford. The flags of the now united companies were intermingled on the occasion, and the most harmonious feelings were manifested. After supper the major part of the assembly engaged in dancing, which was kept up with spirit to a late hour.

**MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART AT MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.**—The numbers attending, &c., during the month of September were as follows:—6538 persons on the public days, and admitted free; 957 persons on the students' days, and admitted as students on payment of 6d. each, besides the registered students of the classes and schools. Thirteen articles removed from their cases to be copied. No account is taken of copies made of articles which are not removed.

**THE BANKING INSTITUTE.**—At the first monthly meeting of the second session of this institute, held on Tuesday evening, at the society's rooms, Threadneedle-street.—Mr. Alderman Challis (Lord Mayor elect) in the chair.—Mr. Francis, of the Bank of England, delivered an interesting lecture "On the Advantages of Commercial Crises." In showing the good they effected by stimulating capitalists to devise fresh and frequently prosperous schemes, the lecturer referred to the establishment of the Bank of England, the East India Company, and other joint-stock companies, the founding of insurance companies, the schemes for the conveyance of pure water to London, for refining sugar, &c.; the formation of canals and the London Docks. The great monetary crisis of 1847 suggested new and valuable ideas in banking, since which the country had advanced to a high state of prosperity. The Crystal Palace, Steam Navigation to Australia, the Electric Telegraph, the Electric Light, and other schemes and inventions too numerous to mention, were proofs of the beneficial result of this late period of commercial distress. In conclusion, Mr. Francis insisted on the benefits effected by crises, and said, that out of their evil-goods always arose.

**TONBRIDGE CHAPEL (ST. PANCRAS) RAGGED SCHOOL.**—The annual meeting of the supporters of this school took place on Wednesday evening in connection with the anniversary of the Sunday and infant schools (which afford instruction to an aggregate of upwards of 1000 children), at Tonbridge Chapel, New-road. Dr. Strong presided. The report stated that in the present Sunday-school there were 201 boys and 365 girls, giving a total of 566. The news received from those who had been sent out to Australia was most satisfactory. The report was adopted, and resolutions in furtherance of the object of the meeting were agreed to.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—During the last few days a number of men have been at work in laying down the new electric wires of the company along the curb-stone, or pavement, on the northern side of the Strand, to their branch-office opposite Hungerford Market, and are now continuing it through Fleet-street to the Post-office, and the chief office, Flounders-court, Lothbury. The wires, instead of being of copper coated with gutta-percha, are of brass galvanised over, and carried through iron pipes the whole of the line.

**THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.**—The transactions of the General Board of Health, from its formation to the 4th of June last, are given in a Parliamentary blue-book which has been printed within the last few days. From September, 1848, to the 5th of May, 1851, there were 18,681 letters received, and 56,742 despatched, besides 1279 special letters, &c. The number of officers was 23. From September, 1848, to April, 1851, the amount expended in respect of the application of the Public Health Act, was £20,392 8s. 5d. From May, 1851, to the 4th of June last, the Board received 4304 letters, and despatched 30,761. The number of officers engaged was 18. The expense of applying the act in the period was £10 50s 6s. 3d. It would seem by the book that the expense of obtaining private acts of Parliament is considerable. Four acts are given, and the average cost of each was £2425 18s. 4d. The St. Pancras Paving Bill, 1851, cost £3560 7s. 7d.; the Carlisle Gas Act, 1850, £1372 7s. 1d.; the Brixton Improvement Act, 1850, £3463 0s. 5d.; and the Brighton Improvement Act, 1850, £1307 18s. 11d.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY.**—The balance-sheet of the Royal Mail Steam Company, submitted at the half-yearly meeting held on Thursday, shows a surplus for the half-year ending the 30th of June of £103,112, being £2458 in excess of the surplus at the corresponding period of 1851.

**THE BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**—It is estimated that the Bank of England returns to be issued on this day (Saturday) will show an increase of upwards of £100,000 in the stock of coin and bullion. One of the leading bullion brokers has sent into the Bank in two weeks no less than £500,000 worth of Australian gold.

**ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.**—On Thursday, at a quarterly court of this charity, it was resolved to have an election in January next; as otherwise, one of the children who could not now be admitted from an informality, would be deprived of the advantages of the institution. An old servant of the charity was voted a pension of £6 per annum; and the committee authorised to provide for the necessary furniture and fittings for the new school-house, the completion of which has been delayed beyond the expected period. Four children were then elected into the school, and the meeting separated.

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.**—On Thursday the new terminus of this railway, at King's-cross, was opened to the public, and the temporary terminus in Maiden-lane finally closed.

**LONDON (WATFORD) SPRING WATER COMPANY.**—On Thursday, a meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern, when a report was read which, after alluding to the circumstance that the bill was lost last session owing to the want of time, although it was read in the House of Commons by a majority of 196 to 65, recommended the return of 16s per share out of the deposit of £1 7s 6d, and the re-constitution of the Company. The report was adopted.

**OSTEND RABBITS.**—A meeting was held on Monday night, at the Rose and Crown Tavern, Leadenhall Market, for the purpose of receiving the report of a deputation appointed last month at a meeting of the importers and salesmen connected with Leadenhall Market, to confer with the General Steam Navigation Company, with the view of inducing them to facilitate the conveyance of Ostend rabbits, and to consider the propriety of applying to the Board of Trade to remove the duty levied upon rabbits. The chair was taken by Mr. B. Brooke, Common-Councilman of the Ward, who stated that so important had the trade in Ostend rabbits become that, whereas, fifteen years ago, the article was hardly saleable in London, now there were from fifty to a hundred tons a week imported, affording animal food for 100,000 people at the rate of 1lb. each. The great market was, of course, Saturday; but, in consequence of the Customs regulations, the rabbits were frequently not delivered till nine, ten, and eleven o'clock at night; and the consequence was, that they were often rendered unfit for human food before they could be sold; and the persons engaged in the trade (numbering some 1000 persons, including salesmen, porters, and others), were deprived of their ordinary Sabbath rest. The duty was not of itself a very serious item; but as the Ostend packets came in frequently after Custom-house hours on the day preceding the market, and as extra payment was required to obtain the delivery of the goods on the same evening, the freight of 4s. 6d. per case was thus raised to a charge of 15s., which was a serious matter. To show the severity with which these regulations pressed upon the trade, he might mention that one salesman, Mr. Davenes, lost £120 in two weeks last season, in consequence of the delay they occasioned. The Steam Navigation Company had met the deputation in the most handsome way, and had undertaken to sail their boats from Ostend not later than twelve o'clock on the Friday night, so that they might arrive in London by the middle of the Saturday at the latest, which was all the salesmen required; and all that was now needed was the removal of the vexatious Custom-house restrictions. It appears that Sir R. Peel had omitted from his tariff the item of "rabbits" altogether, but the Custom-house authorities have treated them as poultry, and have therefore subjected them to 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. Resolutions confirming the proceedings of the meeting of the 24th of September, and authorising communications to be entered into with the Board of Trade in furtherance of the object, were agreed to; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**THE CITY OF LONDON UNION AND THE POOR-LAW BOARD.**—On Tuesday the guardians of the City of London Union met at their board-room, in St. Mary-Axe, and passed the following resolution:—"That this board of guardians cannot carry out the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners for regulating relief afforded to out-door paupers without inflicting great hardship, injustice, and oppression upon many who are entitled to their protection and sympathy." It was also resolved that a copy should be written and transmitted to the Poor-Law Commissioners.

**GREAT INFUX OF SHIPPING.**—On Tuesday no fewer than 193 vessels of all classes were entered inwards at the Custom House. Of this number, 92 were from foreign and colonial ports; 68 colliers, and 23 coasters, exclusive of 11 steam-boats. The foreign arrivals are principally from ports in the north of Europe, with timber, grain, and cattle; 3 West Indians; 3 from North America; 2 from the West Coast of Africa; the *Adventure*, South Sea whaler; 4 from ports in the Mediterranean.

**BATHS AND WASHHOUSES.**—By the return of the officers of this establishment in Greenwich, for the quarter ending Michaelmas, we find that the number of bathers amounted to 38,988, and the amount taken was £490 8s. 6d.; washers, 812; the number of hours of washing, &c., 22804; the amount taken for which was £18 1s. 3d., making a total of £508 9s. 9d.

**GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION IN AUSTRALIA.**—Notwithstanding the great number of emigrants who have been sent out by her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners to our Australian colonies during the present year, the applications at the office, in Park-street, Westminster, from persons soliciting to be sent out under the Government regulations are more numerous than can possibly be complied with. The Commissioners have, however, decided upon sending out a few more this year (exceeding 2000) of the classes most required in our colonies; and the next ship appointed to sail is the *Hope*, of 500 tons, to be followed by others that have been contracted for for that purpose by Government. With respect to "fortune-seekers" to the "gold diggings," although now in the middle of October, there are no less than 40 ships getting ready in the St. Katharine's, London, West and East India Docks, ranging from 400, 500, 600, 800, and 1500 tons each, appointed to sail during the present month to Port Philip, Geelong, Melbourne, Western Australia, Adelaide, Sydney, New South Wales, &c.

**FIRES.**—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Frederick Elliot, manufacturer of patent cordage, lines, and twines, Grosvenor-place, Commercial-road East, near the White Horse-gate, Stepney, which destroyed the tar-house, hemp-stores, and the warehouses, with their contents.—On the same night, another fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Usher, wholesale dealer in marine stores, situate at No. 90, Golden-lane, St. Luke's; but the flames were soon subdued.—At a late hour on Wednesday night, great damage by fire was occasioned at the residence of a gentleman named Brown, Field-cottage, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday were—Boys, 697; girls, 653; total, 1350. The deaths registered during the same period were 984, which is below the average, and therefore shows that the present state of the public health is not unfavourable. The deaths referred to measles last week were only 3, to small-pox 5, to whooping-cough 16, to croup 6, to thrush 4, to diarrhoea 43, to dysentery 5, to influenza 3, to ague 1, to remittent fever 1, to rheumatic fever 1, to typhus, synochus, &c., 47, to erysipelas 5. A boy, aged 9 months, died at 33, Prebend-street, Camden New Town, of "cholera infantum" (3½ days). The mortality from scarlatina is still considerable, but not so great as in the two previous weeks. The disease was fatal in the last three weeks in 83, 81, and 70 cases successively.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.534 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 46° 3 deg., which is 6 deg. below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week. The air was coldest on Friday, when the mean was only 39° 8 deg. or 12 deg. below the average. The wind was in the south-west on the first three days, and generally in the north-west afterwards.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**THE ROYAL FARMS, WINDSOR GREAT PARK.**—The annual sale of live stock from the farms in the occupation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert took place on Tuesday, at Norfolk Farm, in Windsor Great Park. There was a numerous attendance of company. The sale consisted of 14 firm short-horned oxen, fit for the butcher; 9 fat short-horned cows, 15 short-horned oxen, fit for stalling; 29 meaty heifers, 3 short-horned cows, 320 fat sheep, and 4 fat pigs. The first lot offered was an immense sow, supposed to weigh from 70 to 80 stones. It was knocked down for £7 15s., and was by far the cheapest lot sold during the day. The sheep, consisting of Southdowns and Welsh, were unexceptionable in quality, and fetched from 52s. downwards per head. The beasts were all sold at a shade over the market price. Lieut.-General Wemyss, Clerk-Marshal to Prince Albert, was on the ground in one of the Queen's carriages. A handsome cold collation was served in one of the out-buildings; and it was generally remarked that the auction went off with greater spirit than it has done for years past.

**INAUGURATION OF THE SALISBURY EXHIBITION.**—On Tuesday the Salisbury Exhibition of the Works of Local Industry, Arts, and Antiquities, was duly inaugurated by the Mayor of Salisbury, attended by the members of the Corporation, and a large body of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, amongst whom were Viscount Folkeston, Earl Nelson, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, &c. The exhibition contains a very choice selection of the various trades and arts carried on in the locality, consisting of silver wares, cutlery, saddlery, Wiltshire cloth, Axminster carpets, whips, upholstery, musical instruments, fountains throwing up perfumed waters, and, indeed, all the useful articles which formed so prominent a feature in the Great Exhibition of 1851. There are also some curious relics and antiquities. Earl Nelson contributed the honourable orders worn by the illustrious Nelson in his battles, the seal of Copenhagen, some portions of his hair, his letters, portraits, and a very remarkable autograph letter of Lady Hamilton's. The exhibition was crowded during the day. Next week we shall illustrate this very interesting Exhibition.

**HINCKFORD AGRICULTURAL AND CONSERVATIVE CLUB.**—On Tuesday the annual meeting and dinner of the members of the Conservative Club, took place in the hotel in Castle Headingham. The leading members mustered in considerable strength. At the dinner Mr. W. Saville only presided, and was supported by the Right Hon. W. Beresford, M.P.; Mr. C. Du Cane, M.P.; Mr. Miller, M.P., &c. Sir John Tyrrell, who was absent, was stated to be on the Continent. The customary toasts of patriotism and loyalty having been duly honoured, after the removal of the cloth, "the health of her Majesty's Ministers" was proposed. The Right Hon. W. Beresford, in responding to the toast, denied that the present Ministers had taken office on Protectionist principles, or had become converts to the policy of Free Trade. He admitted that there was a decided majority returned to the House of Commons against the recurrence to Protectionist principles; and, under such circumstances, he thought that they would be only playing into the hands of their enemies, if the Government were to moot the question of Protection.

**THE DEVONPORT ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—The ball in aid of the Orphan Asylum, held on Tuesday evening at Moorhead's Royal Hotel, under the patronage of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, and the other Lords of the Admiralty, was attended by a large number of the *élite* of the neighbourhood.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. SERJEANT KINGLAKE.**—On Thursday week a deputation from the Liberal electors of the city and borough of Wells waited on Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, at the residence of his brother, at Monckton Rectory, to present him with an elegant silver inkstand, in token of their appreciation of his conduct as a candidate at the late Wells election. On the one side were engraved the arms of the learned Serjeant, and the other bore this inscription:—"Presented to John Alexander Kinglake, Esq., by a few warm friends at Wells, in admiration of his able advocacy of Liberal principles there at the general election, 1852." The deputation was very graciously received by the learned serjeant, who expressed himself much flattered by so handsome and lasting a memorial of his connexion with the ancient and loyal city of Wells.

**THE NORTHERN BANDIT.**—Part of these desperate characters are now in gaol at Liverpool, for the Didsbury burglary; and part in the gaol at York, for the robbery of Mr. Clough's house, near Bradford, awaiting their trials at the winter assizes.

**THE "EXODUS" FROM LIVERPOOL.**—It appears by the monthly returns of the first three quarters of 1851 and 1852, as made to the Custom-house by the Government Emigration Officer, that there has been an increase of 23,590 in the number of persons that had sailed from Liverpool during the nine months of the present year, when compared with the number of emigrants that had left that port within the corresponding period of 1851.

## GENERAL VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B.

HENRY, VISCOUNT HARDINGE, of Lahore, and King's Newton, the successor of the Duke of Wellington in the command of the army, and for years his Grace's highly-esteemed friend, was born March 30, 1785, and is, consequently, in his 68th year. His father was the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, co. Durham; and his brother, the gallant Captain George Nicholas Hardinge, R.N., who fell gloriously in action, after capturing, with an inferior force, the *Piedmontaise*, French frigate. The family is one of antiquity. So far back as the reign of Henry VII. the Hardinges were seated at King's Newton, co. Derby (the locality whence his Lordship derives the designation of his title); and they continued to reside there until the beginning of the eighteenth century. About that time, Sir Robert Hardinge, of King's Newton, died, leaving a son, the Rev. Gideon Hardinge, Vicar of Kingston-upon-Thames; who was the father of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq., a barrister of considerable



practice. This gentleman filled successively the offices of Chief Clerk of the House of Commons, Attorney-General to the Duke of Cumberland, and, finally, Joint Secretary to the Treasury. His wife was Jane, daughter of the learned and estimable Lord Chief Justice Pratt (father of the great Lord Camden); and by her he had no less than nine sons and three daughters. Of the sons, the seventh, the Rev. Henry Hardinge, Rector of Stanhope, co. Durham, was father of Viscount Hardinge. He had, besides, with several other children, the present Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, of Boundes Park, Kent (who succeeded to a baronetcy at the decease of his uncle, Sir Richard Hardinge); and the late Captain George Nicholas Hardinge, to whose brief but brilliant naval career a grateful country has erected a public monument in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Henry Hardinge was only fifteen years old when he joined his regiment, then on active service in Canada. Even at so early a period of life he is said to have evinced a wonderful aptitude for the military profession, and to have given unmistakeable tokens of those talents, which were, in the sequel, destined to shine out with so much lustre. We next find him serving in Sir John Moore's unfortunate campaign, which terminated so fatally, and yet so gloriously, at Corunna. The young officer was in the act of speaking to General Moore when the latter received his death wound. How little at such a moment could Hardinge have anticipated the glorious future that awaited himself and the British arms in the Peninsula! But even now the scene was about to change. Sir Arthur Wellesley appeared in Portugal, and his first successes lent a new spirit to the nation at a time when many brave and wise men began to think the struggle against France a hopeless one. Fresh exertions were made, the whole of Britain rousing itself from the torpor of despair. The Portuguese, whom the French had hitherto despised, were now drilled to arms and taught to conquer under Marshal Beresford. Hardinge acted with him as Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese forces, and took an active share in all the principal events of the Wellington campaigns. His name stands high in the rolls of the great battles of Busaco and Albuera, the Siege of Badajoz, and the glorious conflicts of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthez. A cross and five clasps were the reward of those services.

In Beresford's despatch relative to the bloody and hard-fought day of Albuera, the Marshal says, "I cannot here omit the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the Portuguese army, whose talents and exertions deserve my thanks." The following year he had the yet higher honour of being favourably mentioned by the great captain himself, whose simple eulogium will be, by most people, considered as outweighing stars and ribands, however worth in themselves or worthily conferred. In his despatches, after the siege of Badajoz, Wellington says:—"General Kempt mentions in high terms, in his reports, the cool and persevering gallantry of the officers and troops. He particularly mentions Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, of the staff of the Portuguese Army, who attended him on that occasion." The subject of such eulogium might well exclaim with Hector, in *Nœvius*—"Lætus sum laudari me abs te, laudato Viro; ea est enim profectò jucunda laus quæ ab iis profiscitur, qui ipsi in laude vixerunt."

The office of Deputy Quartermaster-General was held by Colonel Hardinge from 1809 to 1813. In the Waterloo campaign he was attached to the Prussian army, with the rank of Brigadier-General; and at Ligny he received the wound which occasioned the loss of his left arm.

As a statesman, Lord Hardinge's career has been equally distinguished. In 1820, he was first returned to Parliament as member for Durham, and in 1823 became Clerk of the Ordnance. In 1826, he was again elected by the same constituency, and soon commanded the notice of the House of Commons, for, though, perhaps, not a brilliant declaimer, he was something much better; his plain and manly style of address oftentimes carrying with it more conviction than all the florid eloquence of practised rhetoricians. He continued to hold the appointment of Clerk of the Ordnance until 1828, when he was transferred to the more important position of Secretary-at-War. This post he retained until his appointment as Chief

Secretary for Ireland, under the Duke of Wellington's Administration, in 1830. In the same year he was chosen M.P. for St. Germans; in 1831, for Newport, in Cornwall; and in 1832, for Launceston. In 1835 he was selected, a second time, to fill the office of Secretary for Ireland, but on this occasion with a seat in the Cabinet.

In 1841 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General, and in 1844 was constituted Governor-General of India. This was at a time when our Eastern empire seemed to be in no small peril; but his energy, wisdom, and professional skill restored, in its fullest degree, British preponderance. Though others held the military command at the signal victories won over the Sikhs at Moodkee, and Ferozepore, yet how much was the final issue attributable to the Governor-General! "Sir Henry Hardinge (we quote from the "Annual Register," recording these great events) needs no eulogy. We know not whether to admire most his patient forbearance—whereby he put his antagonists completely in the wrong, and armed himself with a 'quarrel just'—his skilful combinations, or his heroism in the midst of battle. Brilliant indeed has been his career as

work 15 feet high. Vegetables, in great variety and of excellent quality, were placed upon tables in the open air.

Two of the "Canada squashes," exhibited by Mr. James Clark, weighed each 120 lbs; another, 112 lbs. On a former occasion a squash of the same variety was shown, weighing 278½ lbs.

The large egg plants and vegetables occupying the end of the principal table, were from Rose Mount Garden, the residence of the Hon. John Young, Commissioner of the Board of Works. Many prizes were awarded for bouquets, floral designs, &c., of which there were quite a number very tastefully made.

Eighty different sorts of garden and flower seeds, of native growth, were presented by Mr. Shepherd, seedsman.

The day was fine, and the spacious grounds afforded a fine opportunity to the numerous visitors for promenading.

The Montreal Horticultural Society, of which Hugh Allan, Esq., is the active and efficient president, has been in existence six years, and numbers among its members many of the leading citizens.



THE RIGHT HON. GENERAL LORD VISCOUNT HARDINGE, G.C.B., COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.  
PAINTED BY SIR W. C. ROSS, R.A.

a soldier and a statesman, from the battlefields of Spain, to the victories on the banks of the Sutlej." For these great and glorious services he was created a Peer of the realm as Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore, in 1846. His Lordship has been present in sixteen general actions, for which medals have been given, and he has twice received the thanks of Parliament.

Viscount Hardinge married, in 1821, Emily Jane, daughter of Robert, first Marquis of Londonderry, and relict of John James, Esq.; and by her he has issue two sons, both military officers, and two daughters.

The accompanying Portrait is from the original picture (by Sir W. C. Ross, R.A.), in the possession of Lady James. It has just been cleverly lithographed by E. Dalton, and published by Mr. M'Lean, of the Haymarket, to whose courtesy we are indebted for permission to Engrave the same in our Journal.

#### THE SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ALTHOUGH the severity of the winter in Canada is unfavourable to horticulture, yet the exhibitions of the above society, which are held three times during the summer, in addition to the annual *fête*, compare favourably with those of other countries enjoying a more genial climate. This excellence was manifested at the sixth annual exhibition of the Montreal Horticultural Society, which was held at Guilbault's garden, on the 16th and 17th September, and which we engrave from a Sketch by Mr. Duncan, of Montreal. The locality was admirably adapted for the purpose, the garden being situated on rising ground, affording a fine view of the city. A large number of visitors were attracted to the exhibition, who appeared much delighted with the specimens of fruits, flowers, and vegetables which were there presented, while the splendid band of the 20th Regiment enlivened the occasion with its fine music. A large number of the junior visitors amused themselves with the very complete gymnastic apparatus erected by Mr. Guilbault.

The fruits, plants, and flowers were displayed under a large tent nearly 100 feet in length, the entrance to which was ornamented with arches of evergreens, surmounted by a statue of the "Gardener at Rest." The fruits consisted of apples (60 varieties), pears (19 varieties), plums (34 varieties), peaches, grapes, nectarines, currants, melons (21 lb. weight), raspberries, water-melons, &c. A very fine pine-apple, perfectly ripe, being the first ever exhibited in Canada, was sent by H. Atkinson, Esq., of Quebec. Grapes, of fine quality, grown under glass, were presented by J. Torrance, Esq.; W. Lunn, Esq.; and E. Muir, Esq. Several varieties of peaches were shown by S. Jones, Esq., of Brockville, Canada West.

The Rev. Mr. Villeneuve, superior of the Seminary, exhibited fifteen varieties of pears.

Messrs. Cockburn and Brown, nurserymen, received four prizes for dahlias. The Hon. J. Leslie exhibited a variety of greenhouse and herbaceous plants. The large caoutchouc tree, measuring 28 feet in height, which ornamented the front of the tent, was from the greenhouse of the Hon. J. Molson, who also sent a wax-plant covering trellis-



EXHIBITION OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT MONTREAL.



CASTANOS, DUKE OF  
BAYLEN.

SPAIN, by a singular coincidence in the decrees of Providence, now mourns, as well as England, the loss of her best soldier. The fortunes of Spain render this coincidence still more striking; for the Spaniards, like the English, have their three victories of surpassing renown to boast of over the French. Our Crecy, Agincourt, and Waterloo have with them a match in Cerignola, Pavia, and Baylen. Castanos is the Wellington of their modern triumphal contest with France. The same struggle in the Peninsula established the fame of Wellington and Castanos, and gave their names to history; now but one week elapses between the deaths of these two gallant companions in arms—Nobles and Generals of the same Monarchy—the one the Captain-General Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, the other the Captain-General Duke of Baylen. The latter is the subject of this notice.

Francisco Xavier Castanos was born at Madrid on the 22d April, 1756: he was the son of a commissary in the army. At a very early period of life he went, under his brother-in-law, General O'Reilly, to Prussia, to learn the manoeuvres practised by the troops of the Great Frederick. In 1794 Castanos served in the army of Navarre, under General Caro, distinguishing himself by his daring and courage, and receiving, on one occasion, a severe wound in the left side. At the peace of 1796 he was made Marechal de Camp, and in 1798 a Lieutenant-General. After he had thus risen to rank in the Spanish army, his talents were brought into still greater activity by the iniquitous attempt, in 1808, of Napoleon to possess himself of the Spanish Monarchy, which led to the Peninsular war and its momentous sequel. Thiers, in his "History," describes Castanos as being at this time a soldier of the old school, and a discreet politician, full of sagacity and shrewdness. The moment the insurrection against the Emperor and his puppet, King Joseph, became general throughout Spain, Castanos joined the movement and sent in his adhesion to the Junta of Seville. He was at once appointed to command their forces, and through him the Spanish defeat at Rio Sico was destined to be speedily and brilliantly repaired. Castanos, with an army of 9000 men only, had to encounter the French General Dupont in Andalusia, and signally routed him at the battle of Baylen, which occurred on the 20th July, 1808, within a month of Wellington's subsequent victory at Vimiero. Baylen was a dreadful affair for the French. Dupont found himself undone on all points, and so enclosed by the conquering force of the Spaniards as to render his retreat impossible. He was compelled to surrender himself and the troops under his immediate command, to the number of 17,000, prisoners of war. The convention of Baylen was afterwards, against the consent of Cas-



THE LATE CAPTAIN-GENERAL CASTANOS, DUKE OF BAYLEN.

tanos, broken by the Spaniards, and the whole of the French army, instead of being sent to France as stipulated, were detained close prisoners. The Spaniards were led to this act of bad faith partly by an opinion that the French Generals had been too cunning for Castanos in the conditions they had obtained, and partly by the treachery already exercised by the French towards themselves.

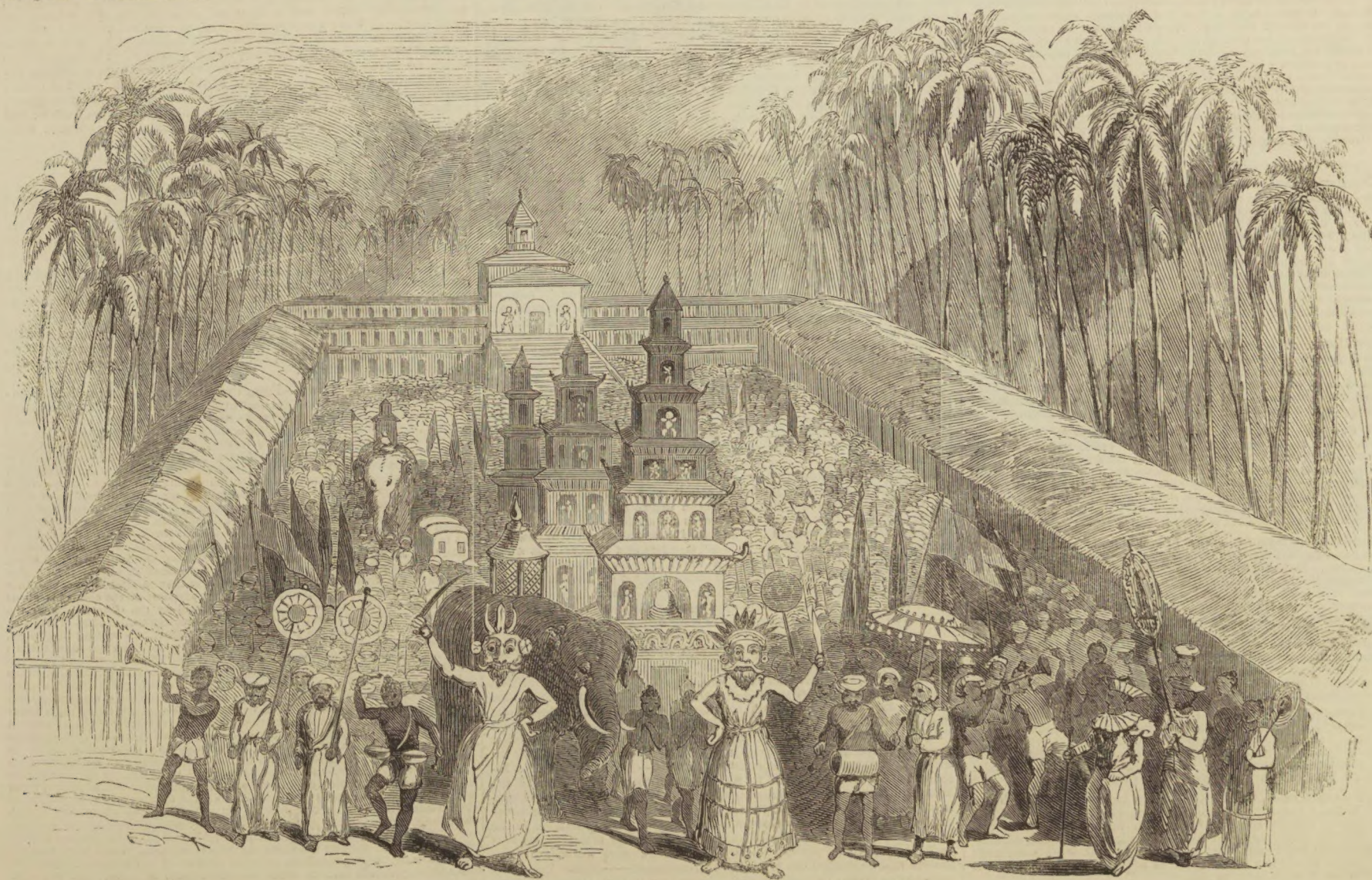
Sir Walter Scott in his "Life of Napoleon," thus speaks of this victory of Baylen:—

The battle and subsequent capitulation of Baylen was in itself a very great disaster—the most important which had befallen the French army since the star of Bonaparte arose—the *furca caudina*, as he called it, of his military history. More than 3000 Frenchmen had been lost in the action; 17,000 had surrendered themselves; Andalusia—the richest part of Spain—was freed from the French armies; and the wealthy cities of Seville and Cadiz had leisure to employ a numerous force of trained population, and their treasures, in support of the national cause. . . . The battle of Baylen dissolved that idea of invincibility attached to Napoleon and his fortunes, which, like a talisman, had so often palsied the councils and disabled the exertions of his enemies, who felt, in opposing him, as if they were predestinated victims, struggling against the dark current of destiny itself.

The immediate result of the victory of Baylen was the evacuation of Madrid by King Joseph Bonaparte. Castanos soon after became President of the Spanish Council of War, and took the command of the central army of Spain. Thiers, in his "History of the Consulate and the Empire," thus speaks of these events:—

But the evacuation of Madrid looked like a formal avowal of the new royalty, that it was incapable of retaining by force the kingdom which it pretended to have received from Providence. What Providence wills it knows how to sustain, and suffers it not to fall. From this moment all Spain would be astir, and the particular disgrace of Baylen, which lighted upon a few generals, was destined to be succeeded by a cruel confusion for Napoleon, the confusion of his policy, a consequence of the total evacuation of almost the whole of Spain.

In the course of the continuing war in the Peninsula, it fell to Wellington's lot to complete what Castanos had begun; and though Castanos himself subsequently sustained reverses, particularly at the defeat at Tudela, yet he fought and led gallantly as the able and esteemed coadjutor of England's greater warrior, until victory and independence crowned the united efforts of Great Britain and Spain. In 1811, the Regency named Castanos Commander of the Fourth Spanish Army, and Captain-General of Extremadura, Old Castile, and Galicia. He commanded the lines at St. Roche, and highly distinguished himself at the famous battle of Vittoria. Nevertheless, the Regency deprived him of the command as well as of his title of Captain-General; but, as a kind of palliative, conferred on him the grade of Counsellor of State. Castanos



FESTIVAL OF THE PERAUERA, IN CEYLON. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



wrote to Wellington, complaining bitterly of the treatment he had experienced, and the English General replied by a strong expression of disapprobation of "the dishonourable and unjust conduct of the Spanish Government in displacing one who had rendered such great services to his country." When the peace came, Castanos, who was just sixty, received from the restored Monarch the Captain-Generalship of Catalonia, with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand; and, on Napoleon's return from Elba, was placed at the head of an army of 70,000 Spaniards to assist the Allies. Subsequently he was made Duke of Baylen, and his later years were passed in honoured and dignified retirement. To his countrymen the veteran was always an object of pride and affection, and his death, which took place on the 21st ultimo, has caused a great and praiseworthy sensation among them. Castanos, though in his 96th year, preserved his intellectual faculties to the last. The Spanish Government decreed him a public funeral. This took place at the expense of the State, in the church of Atocha. The Queen of Spain was present. The sword of the warrior is deposited in the Museum of Artillery: a magnificent monument is to be erected to his memory. In an article on him, the *Gazette* says that he died poor, and that his poverty was occasioned by his charity. His death, it declares, is a national loss; and it adds, that "he lived a hero and died a saint." His title passes to one of his great-nephews. By his death, and that of Wellington, the Viscount Beresford, the Duke de la Vittoria, the Marquis Rodil, the Duke de Valencia, and the Marquis del Douro, are, with the Royal Princes, the only persons who now hold the dignity of Captain-General of the army. The accompanying Portrait is from a drawing by R. Benjumea, Esq., of Madrid.

Next week we shall engrave the Grand Funeral Procession of the late Duke.

## IDOLATROUS FESTIVAL OF THE PERAHERA, IN CEYLON.

(From our own Correspondent.)

On my arrival at Colombo, from Madras, I found the community in a great state of excitement, getting up petitions to the Queen against the connexion of the English Government with the idolatry of Ceylon, which, they said, had been given up in 1847, and was being resumed by their new Governor, Sir G. Anderson. As I had a few days to spare, I thought I could not better employ them than in visiting one of the temples in which the native superstitions are practised; so I took a run up the Cultra river to Ratnapoora, where the festival of the Perahera was then in course of celebration. Ratnapoora is a neat station, the residence of a collector and judge. His worship being busy in his court, I got a man to show me the road to the temple, called the Saffregram Dewale. In front is an oblong square, formed by three streets of shops, the Dewale forming the fourth side: to this building the ascent is by a steep flight of steps from a courtyard; you then enter a long hall supported by pillars; at the end of this there is a building apparently three stories high, with common sloped roof: the entrance and walls round the Temple are covered with rude paintings of demons, and Hindoo deities, and animals. At about four o'clock, after a stunning noise of tom-toms, and blowing of horns and conch-shells, the procession began. I send you a sketch of the scene. 1. In front came two enormous images, nine or ten feet high, representing deities, with horns, tusks, &c.: they were framed of wicker-work, and covered with coloured cloths and handkerchiefs, and were moved by a man hidden in each, who walked them along. 2. A party of men with guns, and eight flags, of all colours. 3. A huge white elephant, artificially made, and moving on wheels. 4. A pagoda of three stories, with female figures in the arches. 5. Six harlequins and a hobby horse, all finely dressed, besides several girls, with a number of musicians: these were all dancing. 6. A pagoda of six or seven stories, painted with female figures, and deities eating human beings. These pagodas were ornamented with coloured cloths and gold and silver tinsel. In the lower story of one of them was a silver shrine, which I was told cost £150; containing relics of Buddha; it was accompanied by men with silver umbrellas and fans, and blowing silver horns. After this came a large body of gunmen and gingers; and a smaller party dressed as English soldiers, with red coats and muskets. 7. A troop of dancing boys in red and white dresses, their heads ornamented with wings, and holding fans; these were accompanied by bagles and tom-toms, to which they danced. 8. Two ornamented palanquins, hung with embroidery and fringes, carried by bearers with silver-topped canes, and attended by flags and silver umbrellas, followed by Kapurals and office-bearers of the Dewale, and a large number of women attendants in all their finery. 9. A car, in which was carried the golden bow of Saman, whose temple this is; he is said to be the Sirva of the Hindoos: this car was surrounded by dancers, singers, and tom-toms. 10. A fine live elephant carrying a howrah, in which were the bangles of Pattine (the same as the Indian Bohwani, the patroness of Thugges); with this were more dancing men and women, and musicians. Last of all came the Basanike Niluno, or chief of the temple, and attendants, in Kandian costume.

The symbols of the demons were taken from their conveyances with great ceremony to an ornamented pagoda at the opposite end of the street from the temple, amid general discharges of guns and jingals, and were then taken back again to the temple. The pagodas and cars were all drawn by the tenants of lands in the temple villages; and all the other services, as gunners, flag-bearers, dancers, musicians, &c., were equally compulsory. A sort of fair is held during the festival, at which people from all parts come to make their offerings; and an additional revenue is derived from the rents of the shops which the tenants of the temple villages are obliged to build at every festival. The chief was very obliging, and offered me refreshments, including wine and beer, besides *paan*, which the natives chew in great abundance. He told me that the festival this year was unusually grand; that, though he had been in charge of the Dewale for five years, it was on last year that the Governor had granted him a regular appointment. He showed me the letters patent constituting him "Basanike Niluno" (a sort of Bishop). It bore a large seal and the Governor's signature, and was countersigned by the Colonial Secretary. It gave him power to compel the attendance of the people at the ceremonies. He had the silver shrine for relics made on purpose for this festival, from the funds of the Dewale and other contributions; and certainly seemed to think that this extraordinary joint-stock religion of Sirva Boodhi and Bowni had recovered the ascendancy in Ceylon under the Governor's patronage. I do not pretend to enter into the merits of the question agitating the community; though, I must confess that, though only a spectator, my conscience sometimes gave me a twinge for appearing to countenance their proceedings.

Point de Galle, Ceylon, August, 1852.

**THE MEXICAN PRESENTS TO THE ROYAL CHILDREN.**—The harness and horse trappings sent by the Mexican President Arista to this country, as a present for the Prince of Wales, consists of three sets. One set is profusely ornamented with gold, another with silver, and the other with both gold and silver. A pony whip is also with it which is partly made of gold and adorned with precious stones. The ponies were merely sent to set off the trappings. The President of Mexico also sent boxes of sweetmeats for the Royal children. These sweetmeats are of the most varied and delicious nature. When the outer cover of the sweetmeat boxes is removed the sight is exceedingly pretty to see figures not an inch long, perfectly representing the countenances and costumes of every class of Mexican society. The ingenuity of their workmanship is truly marvellous.

**PRUSSIAN INDUSTRY.**—From a statistical return just published by the Prussian Government, it appears that there now exist in that country 2207 spinning-mills; 5188 manufactories, dye-works, and cotton-printing establishments; 39,253 mills of different kinds; 12,950 large metal-works; 17,165 breweries and distilleries; and 4535 other manufactories of different kinds; making a total of 81,308 establishments, occupying 515,551 workmen.

**REMEDY FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.**—A Saxon forester, by name Gastell, now of the venerable age of eighty-two years, has made public in the *Leipsic Journal* the means which he had used for fifty years, and whereby, he claims, he has rescued many fellow-beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia:—Take immediately warm vinegar, or tepid water; wash the wound clean therewith, and then dry it; pour then upon the wound a few drops of muriatic acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by means of which the evil effect of the latter is neutralised.

**AN EXECUTION AT ATHENS.**—The *Trieste Gazette* has the following from Athens, dated the 27th ult:—"The murderer of the Minister Korfiolaka has been executed. He had written a letter to the widow of his victim, to entreat her to implore the clemency of the Queen, as the real authors of the murder were at liberty. The Queen refused, and the execution was fixed for Sunday last. Another murderer was executed before him; and when his turn came, he advanced to die towards the scaffold, and attempted to read a paper, but was prevented. He then drew forth a long knife, and was about to stab the executioner, when the latter struck him a blow on the head. He then raised his knife again, but the executioner with his knife stabbed him, and he fell to the ground. An assistant executioner then stabbed him in the back, and the executioner repeated his blows, inflicting 17 wounds on the whole. When he was dead the form of execution was proceeded with on the body."

**A SILK PAPERER.**—In Peking, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is said to have been started more than a thousand years ago. An anecdote is related to the effect that, in 1827, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the Royal Library at Paris. They are each ten and a quarter yards long.

**SINGULAR ACCIDENT.**—In firing the salutes in honour of the Prince President at Toulon, a gun on board the *Gomer* burst, and one man was killed, a second was slightly injured, and a third had part of his arm shot off. What is singular is that the latter was by the shock thrown into the sea, and notwithstanding the dreadful pain he was enduring, he kept himself above water until a boat put off and picked him up. He had to have his arm amputated. A pension of 660*fr.* has been conferred on him.

## MUSIC.

### MUSIC IN WALES.

Several communications have come to hand respecting the article on the late Eisteddfod, at Newport, inserted in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* of last week. We regret that the calls on our space prevent us from giving insertion to the letters before us, which, whilst admitting the justice of the notice of the meeting, suggest various means of improving public taste in Wales. Attention is particularly drawn to church music. Good organists are scarce, and the deficiency of enduring musical choirs is much lamented. If there were a few more professors like Mr. Atkins, of St. Asaph, there would be no reason to despair of progress. But the Welshmen who acquire a knowledge of the art rarely remain in the principality. There is, perhaps, scarcely an English pianist and composer who is rising with such rapidity into public favour as Brinley Richards, of Carmarthen; and Mr. Thomas, of Liverpool, is a first-rate violinist. We are assured in one letter, that in Newport there is a church without an organ; that the town has not a musical-instrument dealer; and that the local professors and amateurs, instead of combining for the performance of good music, are ever at "loggerheads" amongst themselves; so that, but for the advent of stray London artists, it is impossible to hear music decently performed. This state of things is suicidal—union is everything in art-progress; but there must be also competent local teachers to instruct the masses. Nothing would tend more to improvement than the formation of choral societies, of glee and madrigal societies, and of instrumental societies. Part-singing should be assiduously practised weekly, prepa story to the grand field day—either the execution of an entire oratorio, or of an operatic selection. After the notice of the Eisteddfod had been forwarded, the writer had occasion to hear, by an accidental circumstance, a young harp-player of the name of Pollock; he did not play on the Welsh harp, but on the modern instrument; and his executive facility and musical sensibility were of a nature to give confident hopes that, with proper instruction, he may become no ordinary player. He is harpist, we believe, to Lady Morgan. Now, with proper application, this youth might be admitted on advantageous terms to the Royal Academy of Music, and his abilities might eventually be of eminent service to art-advancement in Newport. But he has no means of studying in London, unless he can have a subscription-purse from the inhabitants of Newport, or from some kind patrons. The money spent on an absurd Eisteddfod would be much more appropriately and advantageously devoted in seeking out novices possessing natural aptitude for music, and providing them with the means of having the best masters. And it will be only by the introduction into Wales of really qualified professors, that a thorough change can be expected in her music. With such beautiful melodies as the Welsh possess, it is indeed astonishing that, in this age of universal progress, they remain lethargic and inactive in the fine arts.

### MUSICAL EVENTS.

**MUSIC AT THE FUNERAL OF NELSON.**—Mr. Blewitt, the veteran composer, who was present at the funeral of Lord Nelson, January 16, 1806, suggests that the military bands, which may be employed to perform the Dead March in "Saul," should be either well trained to play in the same time, or that only one should be allowed to perform at once; as at Nelson's funeral the ear was annoyed by the want of concord between the bands when playing at one time. Mr. Blewitt thinks that the air known as "Martin Luther's Hymn" would have a fine effect, if executed by brass instruments. We have no doubt that the musical arrangements, both in the interior and at the exterior, during the procession, will receive due attention from the proper authorities.

**THE "DUKE" AS AN AMATEUR.**—In our last week's notice it was stated:—"We remark also another entry in his Grace's hand-writing, of Staudigl's name for the song from Haydn's 'Seasons': 'He layeth the beams.' A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that the song is from Handel's 'Redemption,' and that Machin sang it at the Ancient Concert of May 10th, 1843; Staudigl singing the air from the 'Creation,' 'Men scheint in vollem.' It was obvious that we quoted the programme altered by the 'Duke,' and not that which was printed and executed. The conductor, no doubt, pointed out to the 'Duke' the mistake as to the authorship of the composition.

**THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—The lecture delivered by the Rev. W. Cazalet, M.A., late Associate Juror of Class X. A, of the Great Exhibition, before the Society of Arts, on the 6th of May last, has just been published. Besides giving an interesting history of musical instruments, their origin, development, and improvements, the commercial relations in connection with music are specially treated, and the lecturer has supplied some curious and valuable statistics to show the importance of music as a manufacturing art. The social and moral agency of music is also illustrated. Mr. Cazalet advocates the introduction of music into the union work-houses, and suggests the formation of a Musical Art Union, on the same principles as those for the sister arts.

**EXTRAORDINARY MUSICAL TOUR.**—Mr. Beale has just completed one of his rapid musical expeditions; the singers engaged were Grisi and Mdlle. Bertrand, Mario, Signori Galvani, Lucini, F. Lablache, Galil, and Salabert, with Mr. F. Mori as conductor. This party commenced at Birmingham on the 11th Sept., with Italian opera; on the 13th and 14th they sang at concerts in Manchester and Liverpool. On the 17th, 18th, 20th, and 21st, they played operas in Dublin; on the 22d, they were at Galway for a concert; on the 24th and 25th, they returned to Dublin for opera. They then gave concerts at Limerick, on the 27th; Cork, on the 28th and 29th; and Clonmel, on the 30th. On the 1st of October, they had a concert at Waterford; and on the 2d, one at Wexford. On the 4th, 5th, and 6th, they again presented Italian operas in Dublin. On the 7th and 8th, they had concerts in Belfast; on the 11th and 12th, they sang at concerts in Glasgow and Edinburgh; and, after visiting Aberdeen, their engagement will terminate on Monday, the 18th, at Hull, with a concert. The operas performed were "Lucia di Borgia," "Puritani," "Norma," "Don Pasquale," and "Don Giovanni." At the last night in Dublin the bill comprised the first and second acts of "Lucia," the last act of "Lucia," the last act of the "Sonnambula," and the second act of "Don Pasquale." During this tour, which was superintended by Dr. Joy, there was not one apology made for indisposition, or a single disappointment; and it says something for railroad punctuality and security, that eleven persons travelled without the loss of a single package.

**BRIGHTON EYE INFIRMARY CONCERTS.**—On Monday last, selections from Handel's "Messiah" and Haydn's "Creation," and on Tuesday night, a miscellaneous programme of vocal and instrumental music, were performed at the Royal Pavilion Rooms, under the direction of Mr. Oury and Mr. Alfred Mellon, in aid of the funds of the Eye Infirmary of Brighton. The vocalists were Madame F. Lablache, Mrs. A. Stone, Signor Arigotti, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Bishop; the principal instrumentalists were Madame Oury and Herr Kuhe (piano), Mr. Apptommas (harp), Mr. Guttridge and Mr. Cox (organ), and Messrs. Cooper, Howell, R. S. Pratten, F. Pratten, Nicholson, T. and C. Harper, W. Reed, Maycock, Nicholson, Waterbottom, W. Gomer, Watson, Hill, Horton, Webb, Rae, Larkin, Rice, Schallen, Nilbs, Gibbon, H. Nicholson, &c., of the London Orchestral Society, who generously gave their gratuitous services.

**ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS AT BRIGHTON.**—These musical entertainments at the Town Hall, under the direction of Mr. Alfred Mellon, with Mr. Cooper as principal violin, have been increasing nightly in public favour; and it is now proved that there is an auditory of musical taste and judgment, to appreciate the works of the best masters, to be found at Brighton. Last night (Friday) was a "Mendelssohn Festival," at which his Symphony No. 4 in A Major, his Violin Concerto (executed by Mr. Cooper), his Piano-forte Concerto in G minor (played by Herr Kuhe), and the incidental music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," were included in the scheme; Miss Ushla Barclay singing "The first Violet," and Mr. F. Pratten "By Celia's arbour," by the same composer.

**FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.**—Mdlle. Cravelli made her *début* recently at Frankfurt, as *Rosina*, in the "Barbier," singing the part in Italian, whilst her colleagues sung in German. As Mdlle. Cravelli is a German, this might appear strange, but she probably had not the time to learn the German version. She is popular at Frankfurt.—From Berlin we hear of the triumph of Mdlle. Wagner, in Donizetti's "Favorita," Herr Formès (brother of the basso) being the tenor *Fernando*.—The Italian Opera in Berlin is to commence October 2d, with Mdlle. Milanolo, and Formès the basso.—The Minister of the Interior in Paris has granted to Signor Corti, formerly director of the Milan and Bergamo Opera-houses, the privilege of the Italian Opera-house in the French capital, Mr. Lumley having retired from the direction. It is stated that the Government will grant compensation to the lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, as he undertook the management at a most unfavourable period, when public affairs were unsettled. The theatre will be opened the first week in November.—Signor Porto, the well-known basso, formerly at the Haymarket Italian Opera, died re-

cently in Florence.—Vivier, the great horn player, is still in Constantinople blowing soap bubbles, and delighting the Ottoman amateurs with his playing and with his eccentricities.—The last advices from New York state that Madame Sontag's success at the opening concert had been immense.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

### HAYMARKET.

On Saturday a new farce, by Mr. M. Morton, entitled "The Woman I Adore," was produced. *Green* (Mr. Buckstone), a banker's clerk, by his love for a Countess and his arrogant behaviour, *Malvolio*-like, excites the spleen of his fellow clerks, who forge a letter from the lady, inviting him to a ball. He dresses himself up ridiculously; but redeems his position by his address and knowledge, which enables him to detect a swindler, who would have imposed upon her Ladyship. The affair is very slight; but the dialogue is salient, and the acting very amusing. A new *débutante* has appeared at this house, as *Sophia Frelove*, in "The Road to Ruin"—Miss Rosa, sister to Miss Julia Bennett. She is a thoroughly competent actress, and obtained a satisfactory reception. This comedy, with "Money" and "The Foundlings," constitutes the business of the current week. Mr. Wigan and Mr. Leigh Murray were united with Mr. Barry Sullivan in its labours, and the company thus supported must be considered comparatively strong, and should make Mr. Webster's farewell season a highly prosperous one.

A new farce, on an old subject, by Mr. Sterling Coyne, entitled "Box and Cox Married and Settled," was produced on Thursday. This sequel, unlike most sequels, is of a successful character, and excited consecutive peals of laughter. The two old friends—printer and hatter (Buckstone and Keeley)—are found in the old apartments of Mrs. Bouncer (Mrs. Selby), and with their respective wives, breakfast together. Sympathetic as the Siamese Twins and the "Corsican Brothers," their fates have agreed in every particular—they were married on the same day, and are both parents, though the sexes of the children differ. In the course of the dialogue a jealous tiff ensues, owing to *Box* recognising *Mrs. Cox* as an old railway-train acquaintance, which is interrupted by *Cox* challenging a person in the street for his umbrella. He descends to the pavement, and has a combat with the stranger; after which, he comes in tolerably well smashed, but triumphant with the umbrella, which he subsequently discovers was after all not his. It proves, however, to have been one that *Box* had lost a twelvemonth ago. Other similarly absurd incidents occur, and the whole concludes with the proper explanations between *Box* and *Cox*. Keeley and Buckstone were in full feather, and revelled, to the great delight of the audience, in the absurd humours of this very amusing little farce. The house was well attended.

### SADLER'S WELLS.

Of all the late revivals at this theatre, that of old Rowley's "Woman never Vext," produced on Friday week, is perhaps the most successful. The version used is that altered by Planché for the Covent-garden company in 1824, not that originally published in 1632. This arrangement is one that reads smoothly enough, and goes easily on the boards. Founded on fact—the enlargement of Ludgate prison by one Stephen Foster, once a debtor therein, and afterwards Sheriff of London—the poet has in his work associated with that single circumstance an interesting domestic story, calculated to touch every heart and promote the healthiest sentiments. A spendthrift brether and a benevolent nephew, repudiated by a wealthy merchant, who stands on his respectability, suddenly raised to affluence at the moment that the latter suffers ruin, create one of the most forcible contrasts on the stage. Mr. Bennett rose to high excellence in his general portraiture of the latter character, and in this situation particularly. Nor was Mr. Marston other than powerfully efficient in the once reckless but afterwards prosperous *Stephen*. The wealthy widow to whom he owes his good fortune was ably acted by Mrs. Ternan—her happy nature, and no less happy star, were both pleasingly interpreted. The rest of the characters were satisfactorily sustained; and we trust that this stirring old comedy will prove permanently attractive on these boards. On the night of its revival, at any rate, the audience were strongly excited; and the merit of the acting, as well as of the play, would justify a considerable run.

### DRURY-LANE.

Colley Cibber's alteration of Shakespeare's "Richard the Third," which had been played, or played with, rather than acted, during the week, was advertised for last Saturday; but the house was not opened. The unpaid supernumeraries forced an entrance at the stage-door, but they were expelled by the police.

## GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.

**THE WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS.**—We were favoured with the first view, on Monday, of the additions made to this panorama, at the Gallery of Illustration. The general series of pictures cannot fail, at this moment, of being especially interesting. Great credit is due to the taste of the exhibitors for abstaining, where possible, from mere battle pieces, and presenting scenes and edifices as varieties. In this manner the great Battle of Waterloo is prepared for, and not anticipated; and the details gain in effect from their freshness and novelty. It is really a striking picture—full of life, energy, and grandeur. The additions to which we have alluded consist of two scenes which have already appeared in this journal—the exterior of Walmer Castle, and the Duke's Chamber. The former is exhibited by moonlight, and the latter agrees, in the general features of the interior, with our own Illustration; but the furniture is somewhat differently disposed. Both pictures were viewed with merited applause.

There is at present a servant in a family at the west-end of the town of Perth, a girl about 13 years of age, who is in possession of a double row of teeth in the under jaw. The two sets of teeth are beautifully regular, but are not easily noticed, unless she laughs heartily. The front and inner teeth have each their fellows; and the possessor, as may be supposed, has good masticating powers, and feels no inconvenience from her additional stock.

Several garrotte robberies have just taken place in Glasgow; and the *North British Mail* says, "There is not a city in the kingdom which affords such facilities for their perpetration. From some mistaken notion of economy, nine-tenths of our closes are unlighted."

**EXTRAORDINARY HIGH TIDE.**—On Wednesday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, the Thames was overflowing to a very extraordinary extent, inundating the banks of the river, and doing considerable damage to property, especially in the low localities.

**BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.**—From the report of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy, of whom the Earl of Shaftesbury is the head, with regard to the treatment that is pursued towards the unfortunate patients of Bethlehem Hospital, it would appear that the supervision exercised is extremely lax and superficial. This much-vaunted and wealthy establishment is fitted up for the reception of from 400 to 500 lunatic patients. It is united with the Hospital of Bridewell, and they, with their joint revenues, were granted to the Corporation of London, and are now nominally under the direction of a body of governors exceeding 300 in number. Out of this body, a managing committee of forty governors, including the president and treasurer, is selected, and this is divided into several sub-committees, and, amongst others, one of seven, which is summoned by rotation to attend weekly at the Bethlehem Hospital. Their duties are to determine on the admission or discharge of patients, to inspect the house, and bills, &c. They are to go through the wards of the hospital once a week, but never at night; and these duties are, if performed at all, frequently discharged by the treasurer alone, in consequence of the non-attendance of the other members. The net income applicable to the purposes of the charity is about £17,400 per annum, exclusive of about £3000 paid by the Government for the maintenance and care of criminal patients, making the total income of £20,400. The principal officers are the president, the treasurer, two visiting physicians, one consulting surgeon, the resident apothecary, steward, matron, and various subordinate officers. The treasurer is a responsible officer, exercising very extensive powers; and although he is not by the regulations permitted to interfere with the medical officers or matron, or to rescind existing rules, he has taken upon himself to assign to the matron the power of classifying, employing, and managing the female patients. The visits of the sub-committee are never made but at times when the attendants expect and are prepared for them; and no opportunities are afforded during these few and hurried visits to the patients to make complaints, as the sub-committee is invariably accompanied by an attendant; no entries are made of these visits, and no written record of any matters calling for reprehension, amendment, or inquiry. The visiting physicians, who are expected to attend four days in the week, are charged with a neglect of those duties required by the rules of the institution; and by far the greater portion of the medical treatment of the patients devolves upon the apothecary. The matron appears to exercise uncontrolled authority as regards classifying, employing, and treating the female patients, quite independently of the medical officers of the institution, nor does she make any reports to them. The report, which is very elaborate, after commenting upon the conduct of the keepers, nurses, and attendants, proceeds then to notice individual cases of neglect and improper treatment.



## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Earl of Derby was on Tuesday elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, without opposition, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington. The proceedings did not occupy more than half an hour.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset has been raised to the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Raglan of Raglan, in the county of Monmouth.

Lord Viscount Combermere has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London, also her Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the room of the late Duke of Wellington.

The King of the Two Sicilies, by a recent decree, removes the prohibition to import foreign horses into the kingdom, and allows all such horses to be imported, with the exception of a peculiar sort from Dalmatia. The decree fixes the duties which are to be paid on importation.

Bills of health being required in Sweden from all travellers from Copenhagen, the Danish steamers between the latter city and Bruholm have ceased stopping at the Swedish town of Ystad, which has caused some considerable inconvenience to persons in business.

The Asiatic cholera continues in Berlin, and though the reported attacks are few, the proportion of deaths to the number of attacks partakes of the general severity of the visitation.

We learn that not a militia-man has yet been raised in North Devon or in Cornwall. The miners in the latter place are getting £3 10s. or £4 a month; and it is said there is room for hundreds of able hands at those wages.

Captain D. McKinlay, the commander of the *Oscar*, screw-steamer, of Belfast, was lost overboard, off Beachy Head, on the passage from Belfast to London, on the night of Monday, the 4th inst. He has left a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

A severe collision took place on the night of Friday se'nnight, at Porto Bello, three miles from Edinburgh. One man was killed and several passengers injured. The accident occurred in consequence of a luggage train standing on the rails, and the mail-train, which leaves Edinburgh at six o'clock, coming into collision with it.

The subscriptions on behalf of the families of those who suffered by the Lytham Life-boat accident now amount to about £500. Only three of the bodies have yet been recovered, it being supposed that the remaining five have been carried out to sea.

On Saturday morning last a very large robbery of watches, jewels, and articles in gold and silver, was perpetrated on the premises of Mr. Jones, watchmaker and jeweller, of 333, Strand, nearly opposite Somerset-house. The value of the property stolen is about £600.

By the arrival of the *Prince Albert*, we learn that the whale fishery at Davis's Straits has been a failure. Up to August only six fish had been taken among all the ships engaged in the fishery. The *Regalia*, of Kirkcaldy, had been lost. An American whaler had also perished.

Captain E. J. Carpenter, R.A., has patented an invention in the art of propelling vessels at sea. He makes use of two screws and a duplex rudder by which the speed of the ship and the control over her are considerably increased.

The total capital required by the various joint-stock companies including gold, railway, banking and mining undertakings, projected during the present year is estimated to amount to £30,000,000, independent of the usual supplies in the shape of calls and loans for established companies.

The Treasury has just sanctioned the appointment of seven permanent Poor-Law inspectors, at a salary of £500 a year, with allowances. It is understood that these appointments are to be made from the eleven Poor-law inspectors who were employed in the service temporarily, and whose warrants will expire on the 31st inst.

A German gentleman, named Leidersdorff, who has just died, has left 400 thalers a year to the heirs male of Schiller for ever, as "a tribute of admiration to the poet's genius."

The Government has forwarded notes to her Majesty's Ministers at foreign Courts, requesting them to send plans and other details of picture-galleries on the Continent, with a view to assist the committee in the choice of a design for our proposed National Gallery.

A little girl, aged five years, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Newton, who keeps the toll-gate near Black Hill, Newcastle, died in great agony last week, of hydrophobia, having been severely bitten in the face by a rabid hound about six or seven weeks previously.

The deliveries of tea in London last week were rather larger, amounting to 630,000 lb.

The Lord Chancellor was thrown from his horse last week whilst riding in the vicinity of his residence, Boyle Farm, Surrey. Beyond receiving some rather severe bruises, the noble Lord was not otherwise hurt.

Mr. Martin, a cattle-dealer at Earlston, near Melrose, died suddenly while under the influence of chloroform, administered to him by Dr. Brown, of the latter place, with a view of performing more easily the operation of destroying the surfaces of some ulcers by caustic.

In the month ended the 5th ult., the declared value of steam-engines and parts of engines exported was £36,710, which was a great increase on the same period of 1851, when the value was £25,609.

The Crystal Palace at Dusseldorf, being an exhibition of provincial arts and manufactures for Westphalia and the Rhine, formed on the model of the Hyde-Park building, was closed on the 30th ult.

The failure of Messrs. Podsoff and Sons, the largest tallow-dealers in St. Petersburg, is announced for £400,000; but only a few thousands loss will fall on creditors in England, the debts being chiefly local.

The translation of English works is just now being carried to an almost incredible extent in Germany; and every book of some note which appears in London is immediately seized upon, and "done" into German by one or two, if not more, translating firms.

The sporting world will be glad to learn that foxes are generally plentiful in Berkshire and the neighbouring counties, and especially in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

It is stated that upwards of 250,000 persons had visited Ireland during the last year, through the cheap excursion trains.

The *Wave Queen* steamer, which was stranded on Newhaven beach in the gale of the 28th ult., has been got into harbour, with scarcely any perceptible damage.

Amongst recent emigrants to Australia are a son of the Bishop of Exeter, who is gone out as a settler near Melbourne; and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel's son, who is gone out to practice at the Australian bar.

More than twenty years ago a Mr. John Watt, it is said, left funds, believed at present to amount to about £24,000, to build some sort of hospital in Leith for "well-behaved old people," and it appears nothing had been done by the trustees (of whom the Provost is one, *ex officio*) in the matter. The Leith Town Council have appointed a committee to look into the affair.

Arrangements are in contemplation to complete the testimonial to the Duke of Wellington, which stands on a rising ground in the Phoenix Park, adjacent to Dublin. It is estimated that about £5000 will be required for the purpose.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic Defence Association, which was established in Dublin last year, has been lately dissolved, in consequence of the want of funds to support it.

On Monday morning, while two of the labourers in the employ of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company were at work on the line, near the Seven Stars Bridge, Wigan, they were knocked down by the passenger train to Liverpool, which suddenly came upon them. One of the men was killed on the spot, and the other had some of his limbs broken.

Thomas Burns, aged 32, having been run over by a Clapham omnibus, on Saturday night last, on Westminster-bridge, died, shortly afterwards, in the Westminster Hospital.

It is proposed to carry the telegraph under Southampton Water to the Isle of Wight, and the Royal residence, at Osborne.

The friends of the National Society will be glad to learn that her Majesty has favoured the society with the usual Royal letter. The necessary steps will be taken forthwith to issue the letter to the clergy throughout the country.

As a train on the Strasburg Railway was on Saturday passing over the bridge of St. Philib, department of the Meurthe, a passenger leaned out of the door to look about him. Unfortunately, the door was not well fastened; it flew open, he fell out, and was killed on the spot.

The Treasury has given the necessary directions for permitting a case of costs, &c., which has arrived by a steamer from Boulogne for the Department of Practical Art, to be sent direct and undisturbed to Marlborough House, for delivery at that establishment.

The *Durham Advertiser* states that, at the Sunderland corporation meeting last week, it was resolved to collect the expenses the corporation had incurred in flagging divers streets, from the owners of the adjoining properties "forthwith," and then to take "counsel's opinion" if it was legal! Execution first, and trial afterwards.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Vox II d J. Baden-Powell.—We regret to say that, owing to some negligence on the part of the foreign bookellers, your welcome *Chronicle*, and the still more welcome letter which accompanied it, did not reach us until the 9th inst. An acknowledgment was immediately despatched by post; but, as to the doubt you express, we adopt this means also of assuring you that the packet has, at length, come to hand. C. S. New York.—The papers were duly received, and a letter shall be forwarded by the next mail.

COLONNA.—The copy of the original edition of Zeller von Nieuw's rare work, "Le Spectacle aux Echees" (1792), so obligingly presented by our Correspondent arrived safely, and is deservedly appreciated as one of the very best elementary treatises on the game ever written.

J. R. Knapp.—We have tried in vain to penetrate J. R.'s intentions and wishes respecting the problem he writes about. Perhaps he will be good enough to favour us with a few more lines, stating his views explicitly. Boudak.—Have the kindness to direct your communication in the ordinary way, "To the Editor," &c.

CUNATOR.—Good Chess Problems are much more difficult of solution than you appear to think. To K. K. 4th—mate. You will see your error.

Q. R. D.—The idea of sending a set of impossible moves and calling them a "solution," is lost upon us, and appears a very silly waste of time and paper.

J. M. of London.—Your mate is a tolerably obvious mate in two moves, by 1. Q. takes Kt (ch); 2. R. to K 4th—mate.

F. G. R. Plymouth.—In playing games by consultation, the adversaries are seated sometimes in separate towns, and sometimes only at different tables. The rules observed are those of the ordinary game, and each party is justified in touching the men except to play them, or in consulting any person who has moved the pieces in advance.

R. D. M.—Your end-game is clever, but too easy. B. D. M.—Suppose White, for his first move, play Q. to Q. R. 5th, how can Black possibly prevent mate next move?

B. W. E.—You should number your diagrams. The one last sent is capable of two easy solutions. J. S. M. D.—The problem is correct, but very obvious.

CRISIS.—The immense success which has attended the new pattern Chess pieces called "The Chessmen," a success quite without parallel in the sale of such articles, is a sufficient attestation of their excellence. Upon their first appearance we expressed an opinion that they were immeasurably superior, both in point of utility and elegance, to any others we had ever seen, and after two or three years' experience of their quality we are confirmed in that opinion. It will be a reproach to the taste and judgment of Chess-players if these really beautiful pieces do not entirely supersede the barbarous implements misnamed "Chess-men" which the turners have hitherto imposed upon us.

J. M. of Sharnburg.—There is no flaw in "Stella," but its extreme difficulty is shown in the fact, that of the solutions long sent to us only about half a dozen are correct, and in these, one of the chief and most beautiful variations is omitted. We shall withhold the key for a few days longer.

DEWEY.—You have been misinformed. The *Chess-Player's Chronicle* has been established twelve years, and continues to be what it always was—the chief organ of communication for Chess-players throughout the world.

F. D. Briggs.—Received safely and in due time. We need hardly say the remainder of the seven played with Mr. Mayt will be highly acceptable.

R. M. Spalding.—The Honorary Secretary of the Hull Chess Club is Mr. S. W. Kirke, and to him we must refer you for tickets and particulars of the Great Chess Meeting on the 25th inst.

CYRUS, LEON.—In French, Jan's "Analyse Nouvelle," price 10s., to be got of Williams and Morgan, 40, Foreign Bookellers. In English, "The Chess-Player's Handbook," price 6s., published by H. G. Bonn.

OLYMPIA.—A grand vision-quest, we believe. DIXON.—You cannot do better than join the St. George's Chess Club. Apply to Mr. Longbottom, Polytechnic Institution.

C. R. I.—They shall receive attention. P. P. P. of India.—It shall be examined. SOLUTIONS OF "STELLA," by Miss Angas, Stevens, M. P.; J. C. Moss, Doreton, W. B. of Leamington; R. Jones of Tonbridge; SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 454, by Stevens, Angas, Thib, Ernest, Albert, Bodger; J. M. of Sharnburg; Hereford Duo.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Vida, Establers, W. S. B. of Tonbridge Wells, are correct; all others are wrong.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 451.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R. to Q. 4th (ch)	K. takes R. or *	3. B. to K. 5th	B. moves
2. Kt. to K. 3d (ch)	K. to Q. 4th	4. P. to Q. 4th—Mate	

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 452.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt. to Q. 6th (ch)	K. takes Kt (best)	5. Q. to Q. Kt 5th (ch)	K. moves
2. P. takes P. (double ch)	K. takes P.	6. Kt. to K. Kt 3d (ch)	K. moves
3. P. to Q. 6th (ch)	K. takes P. (test)	7. Q. to K. 5th (ch)	K. takes Kt
4. Kt. to K. 5th (ch)	K. to Q. 4th (test)	8. Q. to K. Kt 5th—Mate.	

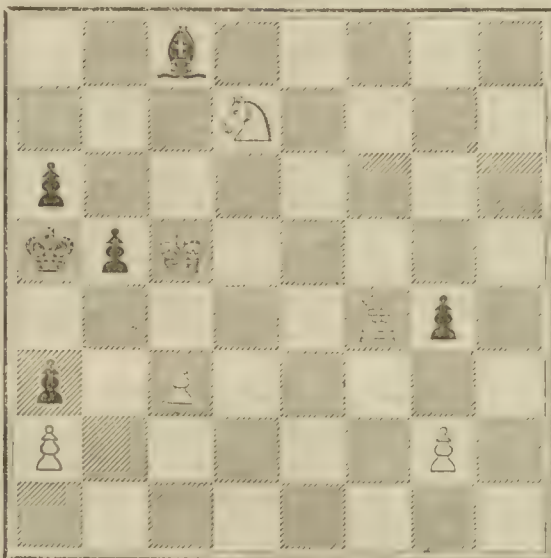
## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 453.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B. to Q. 2d (disch)	P. to Q. Kt 5th (best)	4. P. to Q. R. 4th	Anything
2. Kt. to Q. 5th (ch)	K. to Kt 4th	5. Kt. mates.	
3. R. takes Q. R. P. (ch)	K. takes R.		

## PROBLEM No. 455.

By Herr Löwenthal

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in five moves.

## MR. PETROFF'S GAMES.

The following Game was played at Warsaw by Mr. PETROFF and Mr. SZENASZ.

(The Bishop's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P. to K. 4th	P. to K. 4th	22. K. to K. R. 2d	K. takes K. B. P.
2. P. to K. 4th	Kt. to K. B. 3d	23. Kt. takes B.	K. B. P. takes Kt.
3. P. to Q. 3d	B. to Q. 4th	24. R. to K. 2d (d)	P. to K. B. 4th
4. Kt. to K. B. 3d	P. to Q. 3d	25. P. takes P. (in	P. takes P.
5. P. to Q. B. 3d	B. to K. Kt 5th	passing)	
6. Castles	Castles	26. B. to Q. B. 2d	P. to K. B. 4th
7. P. to K. R. 3d	B. to K. R. 4th	27. K. to Kt 2d	Q. R. to Q. sq (e)
8. P. to Q. R. 4th	P. to Q. R. 4th	28. R. takes K. Kt	K. takes R.
9. B. to Q. Kt 3d	P. to Q. B. 3d	29. K. takes Kt	Q. R. to Q. 5th
10. B. to Q. B. 2d	Q. Kt. to Q. 2d	30. Kt. to Q. R. 3d	Q. R. to Q. 7th (ch)
11. P. to Q. Kt 3d (a)	K. to K. to Q. sq	31. K. to his sq	K. R. to Q. sq
12. B. to Q. R. 3d (b)	B. takes B.	32. R. to Q. sq	R. takes R. (ch)
13. K. takes B.	P. to Q. 4th	33. B. takes R.	K. to B. 2d
14. R. to K. sq	Kt. to Q. 4th	34. B. to K. 2d	P. to K. 5th
15. Kt. to Q. Kt sq (c)	P. takes K. P.	35. Kt. to Q. B. 2d	K. to B. 3d
16. P. takes P.	Q. takes Q.	36. P. to Q. Kt 4th	P. takes P.
17. B. takes Q.	Q. Kt. takes K. P.	37. K. takes P.	R. to Q. R. sq
18. P. to K. Kt 4th	B. to K. Kt 3d	38. B. to Q. sq	K. to his 4th
19. P. to K. Kt 5th	K. Kt. to Q. 4th	39. K. to Q. 2d	K. to Q. 5th.
20. P. to Q. B. 4th	K. Kt. to K. B. 5th		
21. Kt. to K. R. 4th	K. Kt. takes K. R. P. (ch)		

And Black gave up the game.

(a) This is very "Piano." Black did not reflect or appreciate the value of time in Chess, or he would never have thrown it away thus.  
(b) Badly played, because it leads to 13. Kt. being forced to a square where he can be of no possible use, and to get from whence he must lose another move.  
(c) All this is inexplicable. Why move the Kt. back at this moment, and thus lose a centre pawn? Mr. Szénasz was evidently not himself during the present game. His usual play, if we are right, is in general, was of a very different stamp.  
(d) R. to K. 2d is a roving.  
(e) Mr. Petroff proposes to surrender the two minor pieces for the Rook, rather than permit his Pawn to be taken up.

THE YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—From the reports of those most intimately concerned in the arrangements of the HULL CHESS FESTIVAL on the 20th, the assembly promises to be a bumper. In addition to the customary visitors from all parts of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, &c., a strong muster of amateurs from Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Preston, are confidently expected; and several of the very finest players in the metropolis have signified their intention of being present on the occasion of this interesting and intellectual tourney.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROVISIONS FOR THE NAVY.—The following are the terms upon which the Government contracted last week for the yearly supply of beef and pork for the navy:—Beef, 3050 tierces and 5050 barrels; pork, 2400 tierces and 2200 barrels. The beef was taken at £5 2s. 6d. to £5 10s. per tierce for Irish, and £5 16s. for American; the pork was taken at £5 12s. to £5 19s. per tierce for Irish, and £5 5s. for Hamburg. Of this quantity Messrs. Allen and Anderson supplied 1300 tierces and 800 barrels of pork, at £3 17s. to £3 18s. 10d., and 1600 barrels of beef, at £3 16s. 8d. to £3 19s. 11d.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.—Consequent on the decease of Rear-Admiral Tronbridge, Bart., C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White Manley Hall Dixon becomes Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Fairfax Moresby, C.B., becomes Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain James Hanway Plumridge (1822) is promoted to a Rear-Admiral of the Blue on the active list; Retired Captains Thomas Lodd Peake and William Hendry are, in accordance with the Order in Council of August, 1846, placed on the retired list of Rear-Admirals; Captain Norwich Duff, Sir Charles C. Parker, John Edward Walcott, M.P., and the Right Hon. Frederick Earl Spencer, K.G., are placed on the reserved list of Rear-Admirals.

THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.—The full number of 600 volunteers for this corps is now complete, and is composed, for the most part, of able-bodied and efficient men; but, notwithstanding, volunteers are still daily applying to the magistrates for enlistment.

FURLONGS IN THE ARMY.—The General Commanding-in-Chief has recently issued a general order from the Horse Guards, whereby he states his approval of general officers commanding districts in Great Britain, and officers commanding in carriages not in any military district, granting leaves of absence to officers and furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, under certain regulations and restrictions, which he lays down.

ANTI-MILITIA PLACARDS.—In Buckinghamshire, a bill-sticker, named Barron, has been held to bail to appear at the sessions to answer a charge of having posted some placards intending to dissuade men from enlisting in the militia. At Great Bedford a clerical gentleman became so much excited by the exhibition of one of the placards on the shutters of a Quaker neighbour, that he discharged the contents of a double-barrelled fowling-piece at the document, completely obliterating it of course, but at the same time doing serious injury to the window-fastenings upon which it was posted.

PLYMOUTH.—The Lords of the Admiralty, headed by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, in full uniform, commenced their duties at Devonport on Tuesday, by accompanying Commodore Superintendent Seymour and the principal officers through the dockyard, closely inspecting the storehouses, engine-house, and new dock: after which they went on board the ships under construction, viz., the *St. Jean d'Acre*, *Exmouth*, *Algers*, *Thule*, and *Narcissus*. Their Lordships subsequently proceeded to Keyham, and inspected the new yard and docks there. His Grace the First Lord held a levee at four o'clock for officers in the dockyard, and subsequently gave his official dinner.

BILLETING THE MILITIA.—There is a provision in the New Militia Act to the effect that the militia may be billeted in those beerhouses in which soldiers may be billeted.

THE "MELBOURNE" STEAMER.—The *Mellourne* mail steamer, having made good her defects, was to have sailed from Plymouth on Wednesday morning for her destination; but, in getting under way in Ilamozee with the ebb tide, she ran between two hulks, and fouled one of them. She carried away her jibboom, cathead, and anchor, let her chain cable run out, broke the boat davits, and did other damage, which will cause further detention to the ship.

THE CUNARD COMPANY'S SCREW STEAMERS.—The new line of screw steamers about to be started by the Cunard Company to run from Liverpool to Chagres and New York, has just been advertised. The fleet is to consist of six vessels, each of from 1500 to 2000 tons burden, and between 300 and 400 horse-power; and the names are to be the *Andes*, the *Alps*, the *Taurus*, the *Etna*, the *Jura*, and the *Caucasus*. Two or three of them are already launched, and the first is to sail on the 8th of December next. At the commencement they will perform only monthly trips, but they will ultimately sail twice a month on the alternate Wednesdays, when there is no Collins's steamers to New York. It is contemplated that the entire passage from Liverpool to Chagres, calling also at Jamaica, will be performed in from eighteen to twenty days.

The whole officers' corps, down to the lowest subaltern of the Austrian regiment, "Wienington," will accompany their colonel to London to join in the funeral procession of the illustrious Duke.

MATCH BETWEEN THE YACHT "AMERICA" AND A SWEDISH SCHOONER.—The match between the *America* and the Swedish schooner *Seriege* (Mr. Nicholas Beckman), for £450, came off on Tuesday. The vessel started from Ryde about half-past eleven o'clock. The *America* took the lead at starting, and came in to the winning station at four minutes past eight P.M., the *Seriege* making the goal at twenty-eight minutes after the *America*. A correspondent has kindly favoured us with the following additional facts:—"They were accompanied by two cutter yachts, the *Fleur-de-Lys* R.L.Y.C., and the *Wildfire*, R.V.Y.C. The latter vessel started a term of the racing yacht at Ryde, but passed both of them off Whitecliff Bay. She then started for the steamer moored twenty miles to leeward of the Nab Light-ship, which she rounded six minutes ahead of the Swede, fourteen minutes of the *America*; the *Fleur-de-Lys*, being so far astern, gave up the chase, and went home through the Needles. About half an hour after rounding the steamer, the *Wildfire* carried away her topsail-yard, which lost her some minutes. It was speedily replaced by a smaller one, and she retained her lead on the return until off Barmbridge Ledge, when the *America* passed her. Between this point and Ryde she recovered her lead, and finally arrived off the mark-boat two minutes ahead of the *America*, thus proving herself to be superior to that celebrated yacht."

## BIRTH-PLACE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SPENT a few days in the county of Meath in 1843. I visited most of the interesting places, such as Tara Hill, the scene of the Battle of the Boyne; the town of Trim; and that place which draws tourists to Trim, Dangan Castle, the birth-place of the Duke of Wellington.

It was on the afternoon of the 16th of August that I and my wife alighted at Mr. Darling's hotel. After making inquiries about the distance to Dangan, and ascertaining that it was four miles, and that we could hire a car, Mr. Darling introduced me to a Mr. Sherlock, who came to the hotel altogether unaware that any strangers were there, interested in seeing the birth-place of the Wellesleys.

Mr. Sherlock was a respectable-looking, venerable old gentleman. With his brother he had been many years in business as a tailor and draper in the town. His father had made clothes for all the sons of the Countess of Mornington, when boys at Dangan. He himself, working with his father, had stitched some of the juvenile garments of the boy Arthur; and he was a master-tailor, and measured the same Arthur for clothes when he was a soldier, and came to Trim on the recruiting service.

Mr. Sherlock said that he remembered, "as if it were but yesterday," the election of the Hon. Arthur Wellesley as member for Trim, and the dispute about his age, it being alleged that he was under twenty-one years. There was the nurse, Daly, who attended the Countess of Mornington in her accouchement, "put upon the table;" and she made oath that she was present on a certain day when the boy Arthur was born, at Dangan Castle, which made him then twenty-one years old. Mr. Sherlock's mother had also been present at the accouchement of the Countess at Dangan, when Arthur was born; but she, not remembering the exact day, did not make oath to her statement of recollection.

Now, is it not improbable, I may say impossible (with our knowledge of the Duke of Wellington's character, and that of his mother, whom all who ever knew her have lauded for her stern virtues), that they should have produced, or permitted any one else to bring forward, domestics and neighbours to perjure themselves?

According to the relation made to me by Mr. Sherlock, whose words no person doubted, his mother, the nurse, and others, examined at Trim, could not have spoken to the birth of Arthur Wellesley, unless it had occurred at Dangan, and not at Dublin; for they were not at Dublin to witness it.

If the register of baptism in St. Peter's parish, Dublin, is now to decide that Arthur Wellesley was born there, and born on the 30th of April, 1769, instead of the 1st of May, why was that register not deemed sufficient to prove his age when elected to the Irish Parliament?

But it appears that in some Irish periodicals of the year 1769, there is a notice that the Countess of Mornington had given birth to a son at Dublin, which son must have been Arthur. Were all other evidence in favour of Dublin being the birth-place, this would conclude the controversy. But as the evidence seems all the other way (with the exception of this, and that of the register of baptism), these newspaper notices suggest a few remarks. They cannot be absolutely disproved, but there is a very strong presumption that the printer read Dublin for Dangan. In those days the press was not so carefully corrected as now; but even now, in printing-offices better supervised than the newspaper offices of Ireland, such a mistake might occur. The "reader for the press" in Dublin might know that the Earl of Mornington had a house in that city; possibly he might not know that he had a house called Dangan, in the



## THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.



RUINS OF DANGAN CASTLE—FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

county of Meath; he might, even if the compositor had set up the word Dangan, have substituted Dublin as a correction.

What followed? One paper copied from another.

Be this the true solution of the newspaper difficulty or not, there is, without it, the strongest presumptive evidence that Arthur Wellesley was born at Dangan. I have given the statement of Mr. Sherlock. Mr. Flood, a gentleman of property and good mercantile business in Trim, told me that no one about that town had a doubt as to the Duke's birthplace. Add to this the fact related and illustrated in the Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 25th of September, that the nobility and gentry of Meath, including most of the inhabitants of Trim who could afford to subscribe, erected a monument many years ago to record their estimation of the Duke of Wellington as an illustrious General who had drawn his first breath in that neighbourhood.

Next we have the fact that the Duke's own confidential editor of the despatches and letters, Colonel Gurwood, relates the hero's birth to have occurred at Dangan, on the 1st of May, 1769; which statement was not corrected as an error by the Duke or any member of the Wellesley family.

Also, there is the letter of the Countess of Mornington, written in 1815 to a gentleman at Edinburgh, recently published, stating, for information and that of the public who desired to celebrate the Duke's natal day, that it was the 1st of May. This disposes of that authority which named the 30th of April as the birth-day.

I come now to a kind of negative evidence in favour of Dangan, which, I believe, has never attracted public notice. It would carry little weight, standing by itself, but following all the preceding, it is of some significance:—

The Wellesley family, from a period antecedent to the military eminence of the Duke, had substantial reasons for despising Dangan Castle; in fact the Marquis Wellesley parted with it in disgust, and no one of the Mornington family have recognised it as the place of their childhood. The cause was this:—When the Marquis of Wellesley, then Earl of Mornington, was appointed, at the instance of Mr. Pitt, to the Government of India, the paternal estate and reversion of Dangan (called a "Castle," though it had no feature or quality of a castle), were let on lease to a tenant, Mr.

believe it is not too much to say that there is not a tract of country, or local spot, devastated by war in either hemisphere, in any of Wellington's campaigns, but has long ere this recovered its cultivated or its natural character; yet those noble woods, the artificial lakes and waterfalls, the shaded walks and cool grottoes, in which the musical Lord Mornington, father of the noble Wellesleys, so much delighted, and in which he was inspired to compose that music which still lives, and may never die—"Here, in cool grot"—that magnificent park, despoiled by no exigence of war, and certainly by no warrior, has not yet recovered its former beauty and grandeur, and probably never will. The road from the head of the narrow avenue before named bore towards the left, and again turned to the right. From this last turn we saw, on the brow of a gentle slope, the Castle—huge, grey, shelterless, and, in most part, roofless; cars, waggons, ploughs, harrows (most of them broken), dunghills, live pigs, gates without hinges, and ragged ploughmen lying or standing idly about.

On speaking to some of the ragged loitering workmen, one of them, with that promptitude and subserviency of manner so peculiarly Irish, opened the crippled gate to admit us to the front of the Castle; and another, with equal promptitude, carried our compliments to the inmates with the request to be allowed to see the apartment in which the Duke of Wellington was born.

In the front, we observed that the windows were rudely built up with stones, and the roof entirely gone. A red painted door, which fitted its place by a great part of the doorway being made to fit it, was opened from the inside. We entered, and found the main portion of the building entirely cleared of its party walls. It was open to the sky above; and where the floor of the dining-room, library, and parlours had been, there was now a flower-garden. This had a prettiness of flowery outline, which indicated another hand than that which was answerable for the disorder outside. It was cultured by a young female, whom we found to be at once handsome, obliging, and intelligent.

This young lady led us through the ruin to a parlour, which had a spacious bow-window looking out on the neat garden and disorderly farm-yard, and down a gentle green slope to a streamlet, distant about two hundred yards. Inside this room, opposed to the bow-window, was a circular recess, now shelved round—the shelves covered with household utensils. Here stood the Countess of Mornington's bed; and here, as Mr. Sherlock (on his mother's authority, and on that of the nurse, whom he knew well) told me, was born Arthur Wellesley.

Subsequently, in this same room was born Feargus O'Connor.

The unfortunate spoliation of Dangan is supposed to have made the Wellesleys little desirous to set the public right in the controversy about the great Duke's birthplace.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Some years since, I communicated to the *Liverpool Mercury*, a statement, grounded on oral information received on the spot, similar to the opinion given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, relative to the great Duke having been born at Dangan, and baptised in Dublin; and have lately communicated with the Rev. Quintin Dick Hume, rector of Laracor; and the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, curate of Trim; from whose obliging information I find that there is no register extant in the former parish further back than 1800; nor in the latter than 1782; so that little light, beyond tradition, is here to be discovered. But the date of birth as well as baptism, is always inserted in the Irish parochial registries: Dr. Mann's entry is, therefore, unusually deficient, and very probably alludes to the elder Arthur, deceased before the great Arthur's birth; nor are baptisms performed so quickly after birth in Ireland as customary in England. I have frequently in respectable families christened together two children of a year's difference in age, born of the same parents.

After all, of how little consequence is the place of this illustrious man's birth. Trim, Dangan, and Dublin, eagerly put forth their claims for an accidental distinction. In Dangan was the manor house, situate in the parish of Laracor, immortalised by the incumbency of Dean Swift; but the manor of Dangan extended into the contiguous parishes of Trim on the one side; and, in the opposite direction, into Kilmore and Ballymaglasson (till lately held in commendam), and into Colmolin, or Knockmark; the churches of ALL which should have, consequently, been put into mourning on the sad occasion, to silence the imputation of the Meathmen's boast being "*vox et præterea nihil*."

Even the locality of the town residence of the Duke's parents seems uncertain, Lord Cloncurry placing Mornington House, Dublin, in Upper Merion-street; Mr. Montgomery Martin, in Grafton-street; and Philip Dixon Hardy, a man of much accuracy and research, in the fourth volume of the *Dublin Penny Journal*, locates it in Moleworth-street, and gives a wood-cut of the mansion. All three houses are still fine edifices; and, to complete the difficulty, are in different parishes, viz., Peter's, Andrew's, and Anne's.

E. TIGHE GREGORY, D.D., LL.D.,  
Rector and Vicar of Kilmore, Meath.  
Paget Priory, Post Town, Kilcock,  
Oct. 2, 1852.

Kilmore Church, of which we engrave an Exterior View, has, at the expense of the worthy Rector and Vicar, been placed in mourning, to remain until after the obsequies of the Duke.

In this church, on three Sundays succeeding the Duke's lamented decease were preached sermons, illustrative of his career, by Dr. Gregory, from the texts viz.:—

Gal. : vi., 14.—"God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." 1. Sam. : xvii., 10 and 32, in connexion.—"I defy the armies of Israel this day! give me a man, that we may fight together!" "Thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine." Zechariah : ix., 14.—"The Lord God shall blow the trumpet." In these discourses death, in the battle-field and hospital were portrayed from personal observation of the preacher.

## THE DUKE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY SOIREE.

ONE of the latest occasions of his Grace's appearance in public in the metropolis was at the *soirée* given by the Royal Academy, at their rooms in Trafalgar-square, on July 28 last. The company was exceedingly numerous: though late in the London season, several persons of distinction were present, and among them the Duke of Wellington, who, throughout his stay, was "the observed of all observers:" his Grace arrived about ten o'clock, and remained about two hours, going attentively over the pictures in the different rooms. One of our Artists,



THE DUKE AT THE SOIREE OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

who was also a guest, sketched the Duke as he was attracted by a masterpiece in the Exhibition; and this Sketch the Engraver has here rendered. Our Correspondent was greatly struck with the intensity with which the artists gazed upon the venerable hero as he passed through the rooms; this was especially noticeable among the foreign artists, of whom there were many present: Scheffer was among them. The Duke looked well, and much stronger than he did at the *soirée* of last year.

## "THE DUKE'S HOUSE," AT WALMER.

EVERY spot associated with the memory of the Duke is invested with a melancholy interest, and more especially the village of Walmer—or "Walmer-street," as it is called—within whose fortress the illustrious hero breathed his last.

In this pleasant sea-side village the Duke resided for a period previous to his campaign in Spain. The house is situated about half-way down Castle-street, Walmer, and is pointed out as "the Duke's house" which he tenanted when Sir Arthur Wellesley, and a General of Division; and his Grace was often heard to speak in praise of Walmer long before he was appointed to the Lord-Wardenship of the Cinque Ports.

In the View, the centre house was the Duke's residence. It looks towards Deal, and from its windows the sea is visible.

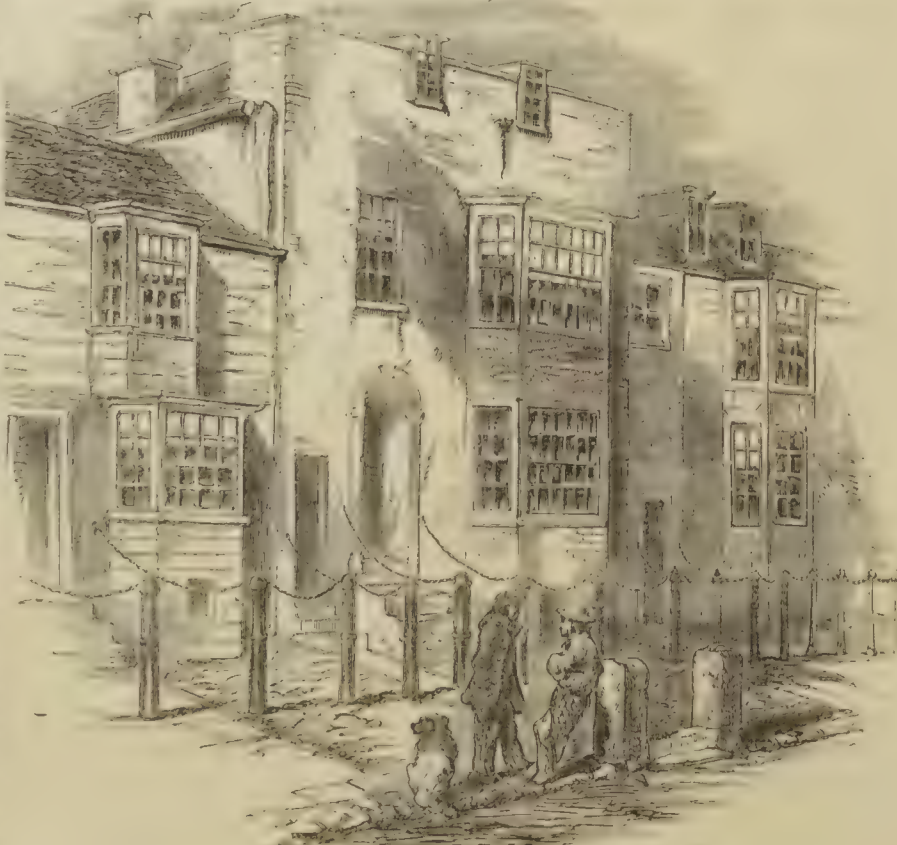


KILMORE CHURCH, ON THE DANGAN ESTATE.

Roger O'Connor, father of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, late M.P. for Nottingham. He proved to be not only a very bad tenant to pay rent, but to preserve the property. In his time the noble woods, covering 900 acres, a park not excelled for its beautiful landscapes and excellence of timber anywhere, was devastated. The roof of the mansion was taken off, and the timber disposed of; and, lastly, the mansion in one wing was burned to the ground. The stumps of the park trees are seen to this day standing one, two, three, and four feet above the ground, memorials of the reckless way in which they were felled and the park despoiled. Mr. Sherlock, and all with whom I spoke at Trim, affirmed that this devastation, committed by a tenant while the landlord was absent in India, was always understood there to be the cause of the Marquis Wellesley and the family parting from that estate never to return, even to look upon their birthplace.

Reverting to my visit on the 16th of August, 1843: I hired a car from Mr. Darling, of the hotel, after my conversation with Mr. Sherlock and others relative to the matters already named, and drove to Dangan. On arriving at the margin of the domain, we entered a narrow avenue by an iron gate. This was opened by a woman whose house was one of the wretched huts. She poured out blessings on our heads, and begged for the love of God. On each side of the avenue was a lofty thorn hedge, rugged and picturesque, and so luxuriantly grown as to prove the soil on which it grew to be deep and fertile.

At the distance of four or five hundred yards up this road, the park, with its undulating surface, its bold eminences, and receding hollows, became exposed to view, with its bare bald head. Here and there some stump not bereft of life, had sent up shoots which promised to be trees at a future time, and which, in some degree, relieved the barrenness of the scene. On closer inspection we found the stumps bare of twigs, and without bark, bleaching to grey whiteness, and over the distance of a mile, marking the track of the despoiler. I



"THE DUKE'S HOUSE," AT WALMER.



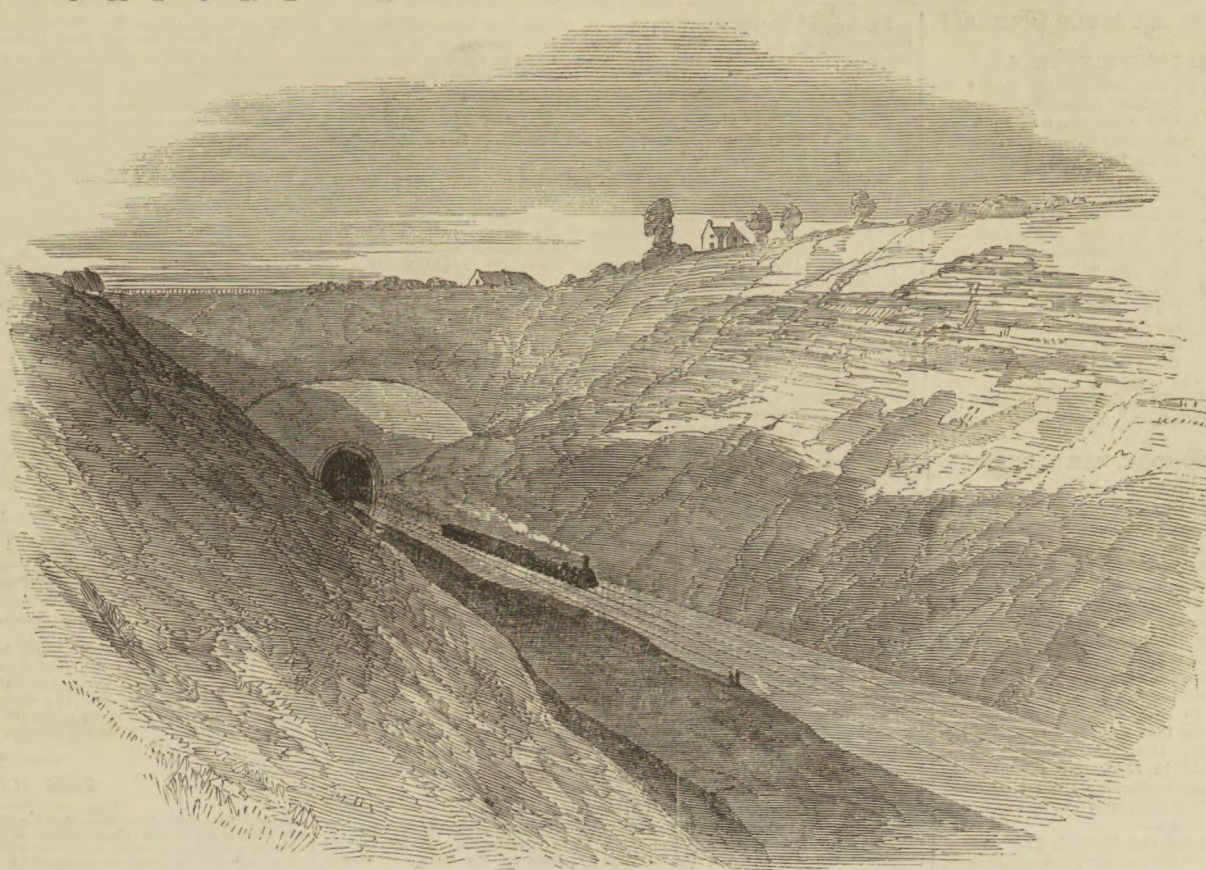
## THE OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

THE completed portion of this new line of railway was opened on the 30th ult., when the event was celebrated by a *déjeuner* at the Regent Hotel, Leamington.

The line from Oxford to Fenny Compton (31½ miles) is part of the Oxford and Rugby line, the portion of the latter lying between Fenny Compton and Rugby having long since been abandoned. From Oxford to Banbury the railway has been opened about two years; and the line just opened extends from Banbury to Birmingham (65 miles).

The "Battle of the Gauges," fought principally in reference to this line (and practically illustrated in our Journal), must be in the recollection of our readers. The Oxford and Birmingham line was projected in 1845: among the provisional directors were some members of the Grand Junction board; and, in fact, the Grand Junction, in the first instance, promoted and gave every possible encouragement to the scheme, for the purpose of rendering themselves, by means of it and the Oxford and Rugby line, independent of the old London and Birmingham. The two Companies afterwards amalgamated, and offered the most determined opposition to the Bill for the construction of the line. The original estimated cost of the line was about £900,000, including the borrowing powers; but, according to the *Railway Times*, the actual outlay will amount to about £3,000,000, including the premium of £500,000, paid by the Great Western on the purchase of the line.

The Oxford and Birmingham line has been constructed by Messrs. Peto and Betts, under the superintendence of Mr. I. K. Brunel. The following are the most important engineering works on the line:—The Harbury

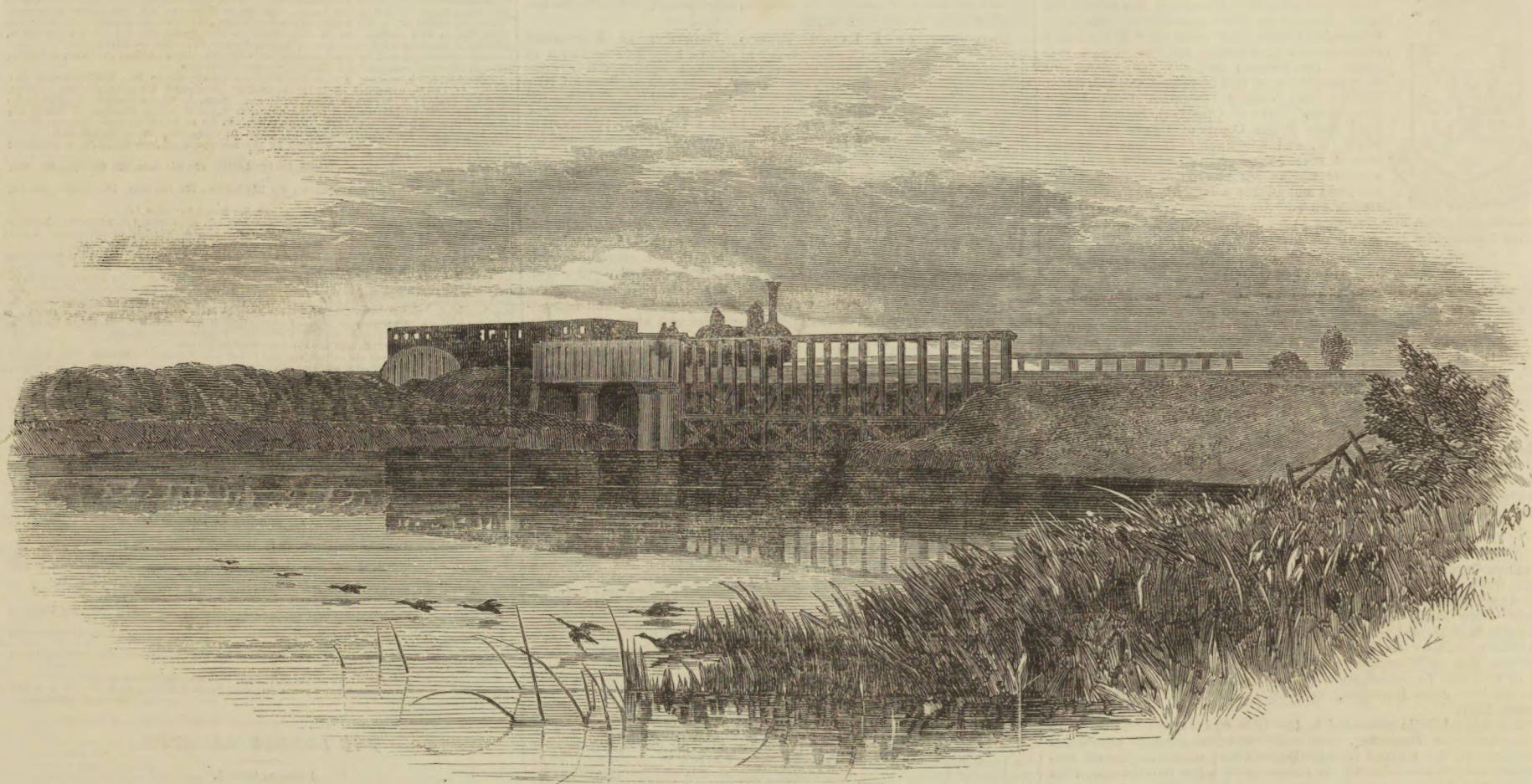


CUTTING AT HARBURY.

cutting between Banbury and Fenny Compton, half a mile in length, and 110 feet deep, out of which there have been excavated about 3,000,000 cubic yards of marl and limestone; an embankment immediately beyond the cutting, and formed out of the earthwork thereof,

(See the *Illustration*) is a good specimen. They were designed by Mr. T. H. Bertram, the resident engineer, and erected by Messrs. Jay and Co., of London, under the personal superintendence of Mr. T. Pearson, of that firm. They were commenced in May last, and are now nearly

four miles in length, and of the average height of 23 feet; this is stated to be the largest cutting in the world. (See *Illustration*.) The next important work on the line is the Whitmarsh cutting, out of which have been taken 350,000 cubic yards of red marl; a viaduct at Leamington, and bridge over the High-street, the latter 130 feet span; an aqueduct at Myton, constructed so as not to impede the navigation of the Birmingham and Oxford Canal; a bridge over the Avon, 160 feet in length; viaduct at Warwick, of 30 arches, 25 feet span each; a bridge over the road and canal at Warwick, composed of iron girders, 150 feet span; the Hatton embankment, three miles in length, and 25 feet in height; the Hatton cutting, out of which 500,000 cubic feet of earthwork have been taken; the Finwood-bridge, 50 feet high and 140 feet long; an iron bridge over Stratford Canal, 60 feet in length; the Blythwood embankment, one mile long and 40 feet high; the Solihull viaduct, 500 feet long (See *Illustration*); an embankment at Haycock's-green, one mile long and 48 feet high; the Haycock's-green cutting, one mile long and 30 feet deep; a bridge under the Bristol and Gloucester Railway, constructed on an embankment, 50 feet high—the trains of the Bristol and Gloucester line having worked over it during the progress of the works; an iron bridge over the Warwick canal 150 feet long; and a bridge over the Coventry-road into Birmingham, 60 feet long. The whole of the works from Leamington and Warwick were constructed in 40 weeks. Some of the stations are of pleasing design, of which that at Leamington



BRIDGE OVER THE RESERVOIR, AT SOLIHULL.

completed. In addition to the portion of the line between Banbury and Birmingham, there was another small portion opened on the 30th ult., for the first time—viz. that known as the Oxford deviation, about a mile in length, the effect of which will be to enable passengers to Banbury and northward to proceed without the necessity of first going into Oxford.

At the *déjeuner*, at Leamington, Mr. Peto, in returning thanks for his health and that of the other contractors of the line, observed that he could not claim the slightest credit for the way in which the works of the line had been executed, the credit being entirely due to his partner, Mr. Betts, and his assistant, Mr. Watson. (Cheers.) His own labours had been exceedingly light indeed, considering that, in addition to the assistance he had referred to, he had had the able aid of the engineer-in-chief, Mr. Brunel, who had paced the designs in his hands in a state of perfection that could not be surpassed. (Cheers.) Before sitting down, he begged to be permitted to express the obligation which the contractors owed to the clergy and magistrates of the district with reference to the conduct of the works on the line. Having been the employers of upwards of 5000 men for three years, it was

manifest that, without the assistance of those parties, it would have been impossible for the contractors to have kept the neighbourhood in such a state as that there should not have been the slightest cause for alarm with respect to either person or property during the whole period; which was the fact, as they were aware, in the present case. (Applause.)

One of the carriages in the train on the 30th ult. was an eight-wheeled composite carriage, constructed to carry 24 first-class and 56 second-class passengers; the first-class compartments ranged together in the centre, and two second-class compartments at each end. The length of the body is 38 feet, and the width 9 feet 9 inches, and it is covered externally with *papier mâché* panels. The framework of the carriage is entirely of wrought-iron, the sides being trussed and stayed with light rods. The wheels are connected together by wrought-iron scroll stays, bolted to the axle-boxes in sets of two pairs, five feet apart in the centres—the extreme wheels being 28 feet 4 inches apart in the centres. The carriage is slung to the springs with long shackles—ample space being left in the axle-boxes to admit of the wheels traversing or swivelling on the shackles and facing the curves freely.



THE LEAMINGTON STATION.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## WILLIAM LEWIS, SECOND LORD DINORBEN.



This unfortunate young nobleman, whose mental weakness rendered him incapable of taking any part in life, died at Kiamel Park, Denbighshire, on the 6th inst., when the title became extinct. He had long suffered severely from epileptic fits, and was attacked in an alarming manner on Sunday the 3d, after which he never rallied.

His Lordship was the only surviving son of the late venerable and respected peer. At the period of his decease he had nearly completed his 31st year. The splendid estate of Kinnel passes to the eldest son of the late Hugh Robert Hughes, Esq., of Beech-hill, brother of the first Lord Dinorben.

## SIR EDWARD THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, BART., REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE RED, C.B.



This gallant officer died on the 7th inst. His naval career includes a distinguished period of our sea annals. In the *Edgar* he fought at the battle of Copenhagen, 2d April, 1801; in 1803 he served on board the *Victory*, Nelson's flag-ship, in the Mediterranean; in 1806 he assisted, as Commander of the *Harrier*, at the destruction, under the Fort of Monado, of the Dutch Company's brig *Christian-Elizabeth*; and in a gallant action fought with a Dutch squadron, in which all the enemy's ships except one were captured; and in 1814 he commanded the Naval Brigade at New Orleans. From 1831 to 1847 he sat in Parliament for Sandwich; and from 1835 to 1841 was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. His rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red he obtained in 1849. Sir Thomas was only son of the famous Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge, the 1st Baronet, so highly distinguished at the battle of the Nile, who was lost at sea in the *Blenheim*, returning from the East Indies.

The officer whose death we record married, October 18th, 1810, Anna-Maria, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander F. J. Cochrane, G.C.B., and leaves, with other issue, a son and heir, now Sir Inglis Troubridge, 3rd Baronet, born in 1816.

## SIR JUCKES GRANVILLE JUCKES-CLIFTON, BART., OF CLIFTON, NOTTS.



This venerable Baronet died on the 1st inst., at his seat, Clifton Hall, aged 83. The family which he represented was one of the oldest and most eminent in Nottinghamshire. Sir John Clifton, of Clifton, M.P., was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting on the King's side against the Percys; and his descendant, Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton (whose mother, Agnes Clifford, was lineally descended from Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence), held a prominent place at the Courts of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth. He was a gentleman of great authority in peace and war; yet, notwithstanding his martial inclination, of so courteous and affable a disposition, that he was usually styled "Gentle Sir Gervase," and Queen Elizabeth has given him that title in a distich attributed to her Majesty on four Nottingham Knights:—

Gervase, the gentle; Stanhope, the stout;  
Markham, the lion; and Sutton, the lout.

The head of the family in the time of James I. was included in the first batch of Baronets ever created, and the title ranks third on the list of baronetical honours, Bacon and Hoghton alone preceding it. Sir Jukes, whose death we record, succeeded to the Baronetcy at the decease of his elder brother, Sir Robert, in 1837, and assumed subsequently, on inheriting some additional property, the surname of Jukes. He married, 1st, in 1794, Margaret, daughter of James de Laney, Esq., of Bath; and, secondly, in 1821, Marianne, daughter of John Swinfen, Esq., of Swinfen, county Stafford. By the latter he had one son, the present Sir Robert Clifton, 9th Baronet, born in 1826; and one daughter, Marianne Margaret, married, 12th June, 1842, to Sir Henry Hervey Bruce, Bart.

General Sir Arthur Benjamin Clifton, K.C.B., is a younger brother of the late Sir Jukes.

## WILLIAM LORD ROLLO.

WILLIAM ROLLO, Ninth Baron Rollo, of Duncrub, in the county of Perth, was son of John Eighth Lord Rollo, by his marriage, in 1806, with Agnes, daughter of William Greig, Esq., of Gayfield-place, Edinburgh. Born in the year 1809, the deceased Peer entered the Royal Dragoons in 1825, and served in that regiment for eight or nine years. In October, 1834, he married Miss Rogerson, the only child of Alexander Rogerson, Esq., of Wamphray and Duncreiff, in the county of Dumfries; and by this lady (who died on the 10th of June, 1836) had a son and heir, the Hon. John Rogerson, now Lord Rollo, born on the 23d of October, 1835.

The late Lord Rollo succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father, in December, 1846. He was immediately afterwards chosen one of the sixteen representative Peers of Scotland, and continued to hold that office until the last election, a few months ago, when his failing health led him to withdraw from political life.

His Lordship's ancestors were seated at Duncrub since the reign of Robert III., when David Stuart, Earl of Strathern, granted the estate to John de Rollo.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have recently been made:—*Canonry*: The Rev. H. F. Beckett, in the Collegiate Church, Cambridge. *Honorary Canonry*: The Rev. W. H. Hanson, in the Cathedral Church of Norwich. *Prebendary*: The Rev. C. E. Pritchard to Combe, Somersetshire. *Archdeaconry*: The Rev. W. Leahy to Killybeg, Denbighshire. *The Rev. W. K. Fortescue* to St. Niens, Perth. *Rectories*: The Rev. D. Lewis to Laleston, Glamorganshire; the Rev. C. J. Lucas to Thirbury, in Norfolk; the Rev. S. C. Mason to Magdalen Laver, near Chipping Ongar, Essex; the Rev. E. Roberts to Pau's Cray, Kent; the Rev. W. Sabine to Brimpton, Somersetshire; the Rev. C. Hill to Buxhall, Suffolk; the Rev. P. Rinford to Thorn Coffin, Somersetshire; the Rev. G. Tottenham to Ballysax, Kildare; the Rev. P. Wilson to Knapton, Leicestershire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. G. Madan to St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol; the Rev. C. H. Morgan to Abbot's Leigh, which has been separated from the parish of Bdmister; the Rev. E. E. Body to Womersley, Surrey.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. David Laid, incumbent of Holy Trinity, St. Pancras, from ladies connected with his Sunday-schools; the Rev. C. Robinson, incumbent of Trinity, Blackburn, from teachers and scholars of Trinity School; the Rev. J. Ingle, late curate of St. Olave's, Exeter, from a few members of the congregation; Dr. Jerome, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, on resigning the position of dean and professor at the East India College, Haileybury, from pupils and friends at present in the civil service of the E. I. C.; the Rev. S. Cumming, from the parishioners of Milton next Sittingbourne, Kent, on his resignation of the curacy; the Rev. W. Down, curate of Allington, Dorsetshire, from his parishioners, on his retirement; the Rev. T. A. Swan, Caldecote, Dorsetshire, from his congregation on leaving the parish.

**ST. MARY-LE-STRAND CHURCH.**—On Sunday morning the Rev. J. F. Denham, rector, announced in his sermon the receipt, on Saturday, of an anonymous thanksgiving of £25 to the parochial schools of St. Mary-le-Strand.

**DIOCESE OF WINCHESTER.**—On Monday morning, the clergy of the deanery of Southwark assembled at the parish church of St. Saviour, in compliance with a citation addressed to them from the Archdeacon's office. Shortly after ten o'clock, Dr. Haggard, the commissary for Surrey and chancellor of the diocese, took his seat in the Lady Chapel, when the churchwardens of the various parishes constituting the deanery were severally introduced, and made their respective presentations, but no matters of public interest were brought under the official notice of the commissary. At the close of the business in the Lady Chapel, a procession was formed, and moved into the parish church, when the usual prayers were said; and an eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rev. R. W. Greenes, M.A., rector of Totting.

**ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.**—This church, which has been undergoing a thorough repair for some time past, re-opened on Sunday for Divine service. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London preached in the morning on behalf of the parochial national schools, and in the evening the Rev. Charles Marshall, the vicar, delivered a discourse for the same laudable purpose.

The Lord Mayor elect (Alderman Chailis, M.P.) has appointed as his chaplain for the year of his mayoralty the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, head master of the City of London School.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.**—On Monday this society (the oldest and most successful of the missionary societies) issued its annual report. It commences by stating that the most prominent feature in the proceedings of the society during the past year has been the celebration of the third jubilee, which, having been carried on in every quarter of the globe with unanimity and success far beyond previous expectations, was brought to an end by the visit of two deputed Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, and by a closing service in Westminster Abbey on the 15th of June, 1852. Having given a history of the society since its commencement in 1701, and a statement of the progressive extension of its operations, the report goes on to say:—"At the present moment it is solicited to aid in extending the blessings of the Gospel among the heathen millions of Borneo; in Delhi, where there is a population of 66,000 Mahometans and 71,000 Hindoos, without a single Christian missionary; among the degraded natives of South and West Australia, where a door seems at length to be providentially opened; among 115,000 Zulus in the province of Natal, and the 500,000 of heathens who dwell in other parts of the diocese of Cape Town; in the Mauritius, where the large liberated population seems almost abandoned by the Church of England; in Guiana, where the Coolies are importing the degrading idleness of India, and the missions among the native tribes need additional labourers; in the thinly peopled, but vast territory of Honduras; and in the Melanesian Islands." Appended to the report is a summary of the society's operations, by which it appears that the total number of missionaries employed is 499. Of this number at least 82 in Canada are supported from the interest of the Clergy Reserves Fund and 16 (in Nova Scotia) by a Parliamentary grant, limited to the lives of the present missionaries. In addition, the number of divinity students, catechists, and schoolmasters maintained by the society, is above 300.

**FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—The foundation-stone of the Free Church, Monkrie, was laid on Friday evening, by Lord Panmure, in the presence of between four and five hundred people.

**THE NEW BISHOP OF MEATH.**—Dr. Singer has been promoted to the Bishopric of Meath. There are consequently left vacant two valuable appointments: first, the Regius Professorship, worth about £1000 per annum; and a living in the diocese of Raphoe, of which Dr. Singer was Archdeacon, estimated at £800 a year.

**THE CONFESSORIAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—On Tuesday evening a most numerous and influential meeting took place in St. George's Hall, Stonehouse, for the purpose of taking into consideration the grave and important topics involved in the late inquiry, held by the Bishop of Exeter at Plymouth, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December last, and to adopt such proceedings as may be deemed expedient. The assembly was addressed at some length by several gentlemen, in condemnation of the practices shown to have taken place under the shadow of the confessional. A resolution to the effect that the system of confession carried on at St. Peter's Church is contrary to the doctrine, the practice and the spirit of the Church of England, was carried unanimously; as was also a petition to the House of Commons, praying that such measures should be adopted as shall issue in a full, absolute, and authoritative repudiation by the Church of England both of the principles and the practices of the corrupt system of teaching complained of, and especially of the doctrine and practices of the Romish confessional.

**DISCOVERY OF A LARGE FRESCO PAINTING IN BILDESTON CHURCH.**—During the past week a number of persons have been employed in scraping and cleaning the pillars and walls of this noble building, and have discovered several fresco paintings in various parts, but in such an imperfect state that the subjects of them cannot be ascertained; at the west end, however, one measuring 30 feet by 29, is discovered to be St. George and the Dragon, life size; on the left hand side is a building supposed to be a castle, with persons on it, who are looking down upon the combat; a group on the opposite side seems intent upon the same object.

Haven-street Church, Isle of Wight, was consecrated on Saturday last. The Lord Bishop of Winchester officiated on the occasion.

**A PEDESTRIAN CHEAT.**—The *Bristol Times* says:—A man lately undertook for a wager to walk from Bristol to Bath in a very short space of time. He was, however, discovered aiding his locomotive efforts by quietly riding behind a fly. Of course, when this was found out he desamped.

**ACCIDENT ON THE NEATH RAILWAY.**—On Saturday last a temporary bridge over the Glamorganshire Canal, connected with works belonging to the Vale of Neath Railway, fell with a sudden crash, when five carriages, horses and men, were upon it. A young man, aged 18, was killed, and two men were so seriously injured as to render their recovery doubtful.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The commencement of the dividend payments at the Bank, which will release upwards of £5,000,000, having made money more abundant out of doors, Consols have ruled very steady during the whole of the present week, and the quotations have had an upward tendency. Up to the present time the amount of re-investments in stock has been comparatively small; nevertheless, it appears to be a pretty general impression amongst the leading jobbers that the national stocks have not yet seen their highest point. The favourable state of the revenue, combined with the increasing activity in our manufacturing districts, is a most favourable feature, and forms a good index for the future. The Government broker has made his appearance in the market, and taken several small parcels of stock for the reduction of the debt. During the present quarter £436,360—or one-fourth of the surplus revenue of the country—will be applied to that purpose; and it is pretty well understood that there will be no deficiency bills to meet. We have again to report a steady influx of bullion. Since our last about 650,000 dollars have arrived from New York, and £400,000 in gold from Paris. The shipments have, however, been extensive; viz. £33,000 in gold to the River Plate, and £100,000 in coin to Australia, besides several parcels of silver to the Continent. The latter article is now in very limited supply, the late arrivals from Mexico having been taken for India. In bars, standard is worth 5s. 3d.; and New Dollars, 4s. 11d. per ounce. On and after the 1st of November next, the present mode of weighing in the bullion office of the Bank of England by pounds, ounces, pennyweights, and grains, will be discontinued, and the only weights in use in that office will be the denomination of the Troy ounce and its decimal parts. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is likely to exhibit a steady increase during the next three or four weeks, nearly half a million sterling in gold having been deposited in the vaults within the last few days.

Numerous schemes for the formation of Banks in India, Australia, &c., continue to present themselves. Some of them appear to be got up with a fair prospect of success; but not a few of them are regarded with much suspicion by the public at large, although they bear a respectable—in some instances high—premium in the Stock Exchange. Additional railway companies for England are in course of formation, amongst which we have observed the "Boston and Midland Counties Railway and Dock Company," with a capital of £300,000, in 30,000 shares of £10 each. Looking to the actual wants of the district through which the proposed line is to run, and the amount of railway communication in Lincolnshire, it is evident that the line will be beneficial to the district, as well as to the shareholders. The prospectus bears the names of the most influential landowners and others in the county.

The continuance of a very low value of money has had the effect of giving an impetus to the produce markets. Large quantities of tea, sugar, rice, indigo, &c., have changed hands, at higher rates. The rise in the value of the latter article at the public sales now in progress is from 6d. to 1s. per lb. The private bankers are making large advances to the merchants, and first-class bills are readily discounted, at from 2½ to 2½ per cent. per annum. The arrival of paper from the provinces continues large.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were done at 100½, both for Money and the Account. The Three per Cent Reduced, ex div., were quoted at 99½; and the New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, ex div., 103½; Bank Stock, 274; Exchequer Bills, 73s. to 74s. premium. The market on Tuesday was active, and the Three per Cent was re 100½. The quotation was 100½ on the following day. On Thursday several large sales of Stock took place, and the prices had a downward tendency. The Three per Cent, for Money, were 100½; Ditto, for the Account, 100½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent, 103½; and Three per Cent Reduced, 99½. Bank Stock was 274. Long Annuities, 1860, 6½; Ditto, 1859, 6 13-16; Ditto, 6 11-16. India Stock marked 274; India Bonds, 85s. to 88s. Exchequer Bills, £1000 (March), 76; ditto, Small (June), 77s. to 78s. premium.

We have to notice a decided reaction in the demand for most Foreign Bonds, especially Spanish. The principal cause for the advance in the latter is the arrival from Madrid of a decree, stating that it is proposed to convert £400,000 of the Deferred Stock into a stock bearing an immediate interest of 3 per cent., at the rate of £55 of the latter for £100 of the former. The Swedish Loan has ranged from 2 to 3 to 1½; and Brazilian Scrip, 1 to 1½ premium. A very favourable official report has been made of the finances of Holland. On Thursday, Buenos Ayres Six per Cents were 73½; Mexican Three per Cents, 25 to 24½; Russian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 104½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 97½; Spanish Three per Cents, 50½; Ditto, New Deferred, 25½ to 25½; Ditto, for the Account (October 29), 25½; Ditto, Passive, Converted, 64; Turkish Loan, 7½ to 8 pm.; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents, 65 to 64½; Dutch Four per Cents, 95½; Bargains have taken place in Brazilian Small, at 101; Cuba Bonds, 104½; Chilean, 105; Danish Five per Cents, 105½; Granada Deferred, 11½; Peruvian

Six per Cents, 103 ex div.; Portuguese Four per Cents, 34½; Belgian Two-and-a-half per Cents, 54; and Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cents, 98½ to 97½.

Railway Shares in general have commanded more attention, and prices have steadily advanced. We perceive that an amalgamation of the North-Western and North Staffordshire lines is contemplated. One of the leading features in the proposed plan is that the North-Western shall pay to the North Staffordshire Company an annual dividend of 3 per cent. during the first year, of 3½ per cent. upon the second, and 3½ upon the third and all subsequent years. The amount refers to the whole paid-up capital of the company. French shares have been largely dealt in; but we have no hesitation whatever in saying that present rates are dangerously high. The following are the official closing Money prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Bristol and Exeter, 101; Caledonian, 50; Chester and Holyhead, 2½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 39; Eastern Union, 9½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 2½; Great Northern Stock, 7½; Ditto, Half B, 119; Great Western, 96½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 85; North-Western, 119; South-Western, 50; Ditto, £30 Stock, 37; Midland, 79½; Newry and Enniskillen, 2½; North British, 33; North Staffordshire, 13½; North and South-Western Junction, 13½; Scottish Central, 84; Shrewsbury and Chester (Oswestry), 15; Shropshire Union, 3½; South-Eastern, 75½; South Wales, 4½; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2½; West Cornwall, 9½; York and North Midland, 51.

**SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley Junction, 30½; East Lincolnshire, 6 per Cent, 148½; Wilts and Somerset, 104½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Aberdeen, 91; Caledonian, 101½; Eastern Counties, 6 per Cent Stock, 15; Great Northern, 5 per Cent, 126; Ditto, Scrip, redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 112; Great Western, fixed at 4½ per Cent, 109½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, Half Shares, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8½.

**FOREIGN.**—Dutch Rhenish, ½ dis; Dijon and Besancon, 4½; Great Indian Peninsula, 7½; Namar and Liege, with interest, 7½; Northern of France, 31; Paris and Lyons, 27½; Paris and Rouen, 36½; Paris and Strasbourg, 31½; Rouen and Havre, 17½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; Western of France, 13½.

Steam-boat Shares have moved off freely, and prices have slightly improved. Australian Royal Mail, 3½ to 4½; Peninsular and Oriental, 86½; Ditto, New (£20 paid, 41½ to 41; Royal Mail Steam, 80½ to 80; and North of Europe, 8 to 8½.

Bank Shares steady. British North American, 57½ to 57; Oriental Bank Corporation, 33½ ex div.; English, Scottish, and Australian, par to ½ pm.

Mining Shares have sold to a fair extent. On Thursday Anglo-Californian was 4½; Imperial Brazilian, 7½; Carson's Creek, 1 to 1½; Copiapo, 6½; Great Polgoth, 4½; Lake Bathurst, ½; Port Phillip, 1½ to 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 11½; South Australian, 1½; United Mexican, 7½ to 7½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land carriage, have been on the increase, and that the show of samples of both red and white, has proved tolerably good, the demand for all kinds has been rather active, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter, at which clearances have been easily effected. Fine foreign wheats have realised very full prices, whilst there has been an increased inquiry for low and middling parcels. Barley, the supply of which has continued small, has commanded more attention, and the currencies have had an upward tendency. The same may be said of malt. Oats, the receipts of which continue very moderate, have sold at extreme rates. Beans firm. White peas have advanced 1s. but grey and maple have given way 1s. per quarter. A full average business has been doing in flour, but no actual advance can be noticed in prices.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 32s to 42s; ditto, white, 34s to 55s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 30s to 45s; ditto, white, 38s to 48s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 28s to 29s; distilling ditto, 38s to 30s; mashing ditto, 30s to 34s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 30s to 34s; ditto, white, 32s to 34s; Kingston and Weymouth, 30s to 34s; Chesham, 30s to 34s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato, ditto, 30s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s to 20s; ditto, white, 17s to 21s; tick beans, new, 32s to 33s; ditto, old, 33s to 35s; grey peas, 31s to 35s; white, 33s to 36s; white, 38s to 40s; bolters, 40s to 43s per quarter. Town-made flour, 38s to 43s; Suffolk, 29s to 31s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 31s to 33s per 280 lb.

**Foreign.**—American flour, 19s to 23s per barrel; French, 27s to 34s per 100 lb.

**Seeds.**—Linsed is still in good request, at very full prices. Cakes are the turn higher, with an improved demand. All other articles are dull in sale.

**Linsed.**—English sowing, 5½ to 5½; Baltic, crushing, 4½ to 4½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4½ to 4½; hempseed, 38s to 46s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 5s to 6s. Tares, 5s 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, £7 10s to £8; ditto, foreign, £8 5s to £9 0s per ton. Barley cakes, £4 10s to £4 15s per ton. Canary, 32s to 41s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 40½; white ditto, 40s to 49s per cwt.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d per 4 lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 38s 5d; barley, 27s 5d; oats, 17s 6d; rye, 28s 10d; beans, 34s 0d; peas, 30s 4d.

**The Stock Week's Average.**—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 27s 7d; oats, 18s 5d; rye, 30s 6d; beans, 34s 4d; peas, 30s 7d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—Common sound Congee is in improved request, at from 8d to 9d per lb. In other kinds of back, as well as green teas a fair average business is doing at full prices. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 33,330,720 lb, against 31,738,103 lb ditto, in 1851.

**Sugar.**—All raw qualities command more attention; and, in most instances, the quotations have advanced from 6d to 1s per cwt. Fine yellow Barbados has sold at from 38s to 39s; cry trilled, 38s 6d to 40s 6d; yellow Madras, 23s 6d to 31s; grainy white Bengal, 42s 6d to 43s 6d; good to fine yellow, 38s to 40s; white Benares, 38s to 40s; fine Mauritius, 35s 6d to 36s per cwt. Refined goods steady, at from 4½d to 4½s per cwt. The total clearances to Saturday last, were 4,816,316 cwt, against 4,383,555 ditto, in 1851.

**Coffee.**—About 200 bags of ordinary Mysore Ceylon have sold at from 43s to 46s 6d per cwt. Plantain kinds have improved 1s per cwt. Foreign coffee steady.

**Rice.**—Our market is firm, and late rates are well supported.

**Fruit.**—The transactions are increasing, and prices are still on the advance. New figs and melons have arrived in good condition. The former are selling at from 6s to 7s; the latter, 60s per cwt.

**Provisions.**—Fine parcels of Irish butter are the turn higher. English and foreign command the extreme rates of last week. Bacon dull, and 2s per cwt lower. Sales of Waterford sizeable have been made at 55s to 58s per cwt. Fine lard and hams are quite as dear. Beef and pork steady.

**Tallow.**—The demand is active, and prices have further improved 1s per cwt. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at from 42s 9d to 43s per cwt. Town tallow, 42s 6d per cwt, net cash; rough fat, 2s 2d per 8 lb.

**Oils.**—For export very little is doing, but the inquiry for home use is steady. Linsed is quoted at 28s 6d to 29s per cwt, with free sellers.

**Spirits.**—Linsed is and rum is firm, at 1s 6d to 1s 6½d; East India, 1s 6d; and Havannah, 1s 4d per gallon proof. Brandy moves off freely, and the quotations continue to advance.

**In corn.**—Very little doing.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meerow hay, £2 10s to £4; clover ditto, £3 15s to £5; and straw, £1 8s to £1 15s per load. Trade dull.

**Coals.**—Chester main, 15s 9d; Pottol main, 14s 6d; Tanfield moor, 14s 3d; Townley, 15s; Wylam, 15s 3d; Waker 16s 3d; Haswell, 17s 9d; Lambton, 17s 6d; Stewards, 17s 9d per ton.

**Hops.**—All good and fine hops are in excellent request, at extreme quotations. Low and middling prices of new are tolerably steady.

The public sales of colonial wool have commenced. As yet they have passed off steadily, and prices have been fairly supported.

**Potatoes.**—Although the supplies are large, the demand is active, and prices are slightly on the advance. Regents 9s to 10s; Shaw's, 8s to 10s per ton.

**Smithfield.**—This market has been seasonably well supplied with each kind of stock; yet a full average business has been doing at full quotations.

Beef, from 7s 2d to 8s 10d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

**Navvies and Tenders.**—The general demand is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 4s 0d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

**ROBERT HERBERT.**

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 8.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MOREWOOD, and not J. MOREWOOD, as before advertised, Findlay-street, Westminster, merchant. E. WINSTANLEY and H. WINSTANLEY, Poultry, chemists. T. ROE, Suffolk-street, Lower-road, Islington, upholsterer. W. STEEL, Birmingham, iron-keeper. R. BILTON, Wellington, Shropshire, saddler. F. LEWIN, Ragland, Monmouthshire, engineer. J. G. HARRISON, Liverpool, ironmonger. A. ASTLEY, Manchester, earthenware-dealer. J. RHODES, jun., Oldham, Lancashire, tailor.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.**  
W. HOWATT, Argyle-street, Glasgow, ironmonger.

TUESDAY, OCT. 12.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

G. MORTON, Crown-wharf, Great Scotland-yard, corn merchant. J. HICK, Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. WELLINGTON and R. BUTTERFIELD, Brighton, lacemen. R. TAMSSETT, Woolwich and Plumstead, Kent, builder. J. BRIMACOMBE, Falmouth, Cornwall, wine merchant. ISAACS, Plymouth, dealer in watches. H. COWIE, Liverpool, shipowner. S. LANFORD Hyde, Cheshire, ironmonger. G. GARDNER, Woolwich and Plumstead, Kent, ironmonger.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th inst., the widow of the late Lieutenant Colonel George Hutchinson, Bengal Engineer, of a daughter. On the 14th ult. the wife of the Rev. Foster G. Simpson, of a daughter. On the 23rd inst. the wife of the Rev. W. M. Church, vicar of Gaddington, of a son. At Walsworth, on the 13th inst. Mrs. S. Collins, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst. at St. George's church, Everton, Liverpool, by the Rev. H. H. Ewbank, M.A., the Rev. James M. Cranwell, Wesleyan Minister, of Euxton, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Edward Cranwell, Esq., of Liverpool. On the 6th inst. the Rev. Richard Henry Howard, M.A., of John Elphinstone, eldest daughter of the late William Elphinstone, Esq., of the 52d Light Infantry. On the 9th inst. the Rev. F. W.



## NEW MUSIC &amp;c

THE DEATH OF WELLINGTON. National

**THE DEATH OF WELLINGTON.** National Song to the Memory of the Prince of Waterloo. Sang by Mr. Sims Reeves; Composed by G. A. MACFARLANE. Price 2s, or five by post for 2s 6d.—LUST and Co. 320, Regent-street.

**THE OLD CHIMNEY CORNER.** By J. M. JOLLY. This beautiful composition might tempt the very "Cricket on the Hearth" to mingle his chirp with the home-inspiring strains. The joys of the fire side and domestic circle are vividly portrayed in the expressive words and music of this exquisite song. Sent post-free for 2s.—J. WILLIAMS, 123, Cheap-st.

**NEW SONG, "O YES! O YES! O YES!"**  
Or, the ORIGINAL CRIER. Composed by J W HOBBS, price 2s (sent postage free). Mr. Hobbs has sung this song at the Concerts of the Madrigal Union, during the recent tour, with such effect, that it has often been called for a third time. Miss Mesent has also introduced it at the Concerts of the Surrey Zoological Gardens with great success.—DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**SCOTTISH MUSIC.**

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND WITHOUT WORDS. The airs have been all re-arranged for the Piano-forte by J. TSURKENNE, the Editor of the Work.

The volume is preceded by an Introductory Dissertation written by GEO. FARQUHAR GRAHAM; together with a Catalogue of all the Ancient Manuscripts, and of the Printed Collections, containing Scottish Melodies.

The Work is published in Eleven Sixpence Numbers. Each

Number contains twenty five Airs. Published by Messrs. WOOD and Co., Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; Oliver and Boyd, Novello, Dean-street; and Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. London. In the press, and will shortly be publish'd, uniform with the above, A New Edition of the DANCE MUSIC OF SCOTLAND.

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**THE PIANOFORTE TAUGHT.**—Private

ST. MARTIN'S HALL SINGING SCHOOL.  
—Director, Mr. JOHN HULLAN.—ELEMENTARY CLASSES.  
—Season 1853.  
CLASS 112, for LADIES, will meet on MONDAY EVENING next,  
OCTOBER 18th, 1852, at Half-past Six o'clock.  
CLASS 113, for GENTLEMEN, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING  
next, OCTOBER 19th, at a Quarter-past Eight o'clock.

CLASSES 14 for ADIES, will meet on MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 25th, at a Quarter past Five o'clock.  
CLASSES 15 for GENTLEMEN, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26th, at Half past Eight o'clock.  
Terms: Twelve shillings for a course of Fifty Lessons. Tickets and full particulars may be had at St Martin's Hall, temporary entrance, 89, Long Acro.

**REEVES' DRAWING PENCILS**  
of all Textures.  
112, Cheapside, London.

**£37,000 to be Advanced upon Good Personal Security,** or upon the Security of Real Property situate in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. For particulars apply to Mr WILLIAMS, 54, Upper Stamford-street, London, daily between Ten and Four.

**N O CHIMNEY is WANTED for RICKETS.**

**LONG EVENINGS MADE SHORT.**  
L. MACHIN'S FAMOUS BAGATELLE TABLES, manufactured  
under the premises, 4, Leadenhall Street, London, make long evenings  
appear short, and combine calculation with amusement; prices  
£3 10s, £4 10s, £5 10s, up to £12. Sold also by his Agents, Spence &  
Sons, 61, Gt. St. Paul; Powell, the Lounge, Leeds; Eastee, Liverpool; Wool-  
field, Glasgow; Thompson, Nottingham; Stephenson, Hull; Equileys,

**B**ERDOE'S WINTER OVERCOATS and SHOOING JACKETS.—A very large stock of superior garments, in every improved material and style, and of every degree of price, and all guaranteed to resist an amount of wear and charge as reduced to the lowest point, consistent with the principle that an article so really cheap must be good. Every risk, as usual, the WATERBURY FALLS Co. will guarantee. Ladies' Light Overcoat for all seasons, price low.—W. BERDOE, Tailor, &c, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill only.

**THE CORAZZA SHIRT.**—CAPPER and WATERS have given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for dining with a precision and ease hitherto unknown. Any gentleman can have the Corazza or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures taken right—1, round the neck; 2, round the chest; 3, round the waist; 4, round the wrist; 5, the height of the

**NO CHARGE MADE FOR STAMPING**  
Arms, Crests, Coronets, or Initials on Paper and Envelope  
at HENRY RODRIGUE'S stationery and Account Book Warehouse,  
21, Piccadilly. Good cream-laid Adhesive Envelopes, 4d per 100,  
cream-laid Note, full size, five quires for 6d; thick Ditto, five quires  
for 7d.

per lb.; Letter-paper, 45 per ream; Footcap, 95 per ream; Simon Paper, 45 6d per ream; Black-bordered Note, 4d per quire, 65 per ream; Black-bordered Envelopes, 1s per 100. Best Casing Wax, 4s per lb. All kinds of Stationery equally cheap. Card Plate, elegantly engraved, and 100 superfine Cards Printed, for 4s 6d.—Observe, &c.

**HENRY RODRIGUES, 21, Piccadilly, London.**

**IF YOU REQUIRE FAMILY ARMS,** send name and county to the HERALDIC OFFICE. Fee for search and sketch, 3s. 6d., or pos.-age stamps; or set engraved on seal, signet-ring, &c., 8s.; or arms on plate, with name, for books, 21s. An arm-pair, in oil, and arms and crest in Heraldic Presses, for stamping dead, paper, envelopes, books, &c., 10s. — Observe, H. SALI, Heraldic Office, Great Tarnish, Lincoln's Inn.

**FUNDLATER, MACKIE, AND CO., Wine,**  
Spirit, Stout, and Ale Merchants, beg to submit a LIST of their  
PRICES to the public. Terms cash only. Wines, per dozen:- Fine  
light dinner Sherry, 75s; best old pale and brown Sherry, .85s, 50s;  
superior old pale Sherry, 42s; best old Port, 35s, 34s, 33s; ex-  
traordinary old Port, 36s, 35s, 34s.

to tied, 78s; very superior old Port 42s; Claret, 28s, 35s, 58s, and 75s; Hock (Johannisberg), 85s; Champagne, 45s, 60s, 75s; Buccellae, 30s; Calceavella. Lisbon (dry or sweet), Marala, Bronte, Madeira, 25s; Madeira, 55s. Spirit, per gallon.—Old Irish Whisky, straw-coloured, 16s 6d; Highland Malt Whisky, finest to be had, 16s 6d.

Marcell's best claret or brown Brandy, 74s; Hollands Gin, 24s: fine old Jamaica Rum, 15s; Gin (plain or sweet), 11s.—I, Upper Wellington Street, Strand

**WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.**—Portraits and Views taken on Glass, by the Sun's rays. By this new process, any person can produce, in a few seconds, at a trifling expense, truly life-like Portraits of their Friends, Landscapes, Views, Buildings, &c. No knowledge of drawing required to succeed.

Woodrous works of Art and Beauty. Priced Instructions, containing full particulars for practicing this fascinating art with ease and certainty, forwarded on receipt of fifteen postage stamps—Address WM LANE, Photographer, 3, Market-tree, Brighton.

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**SAVED FROM THE FIRE.**—The Union

Insurance Company being unable to effect terms with regard to the stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LENS, DUCK, SHEETING, TABLECLOTHS, DRESSES, SHAWLS, CALICOES, &c, lately injured by Fire (see daily papers of the 18th September) on the premises, No. 16, Oxford-street, amounting to £10,987, have resolved to distribute the same to the Public at mere Nominal Prices on MONDAY, the 11th of OCTOBER, at following rates:—Much of these cloths are

and Blankets are particularly worthy of notice. There are about Eighty Dozen of French and American Blanketchiefs in the stock. Country orders above \$5, carriage free. We are desired to state that the original proprietor will resume business immediately he has disposed of the stock.

**SILVER-PLATED DISHES AND COVERS.**  
—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 14, Cornhill, London, respectfully invite attention to their extensive Stock of CORNER DISHES and COVERS, with silver mountings and shields for engraving. The only determined Heavy Plating is of the richest description, and is highly recommended for durability. The best silver water and

Four Gadron Pattern Dishes and Covers	£7 7 0	....	£12 12 0
Four St James' ditto	10 0 0	....	13 0 0

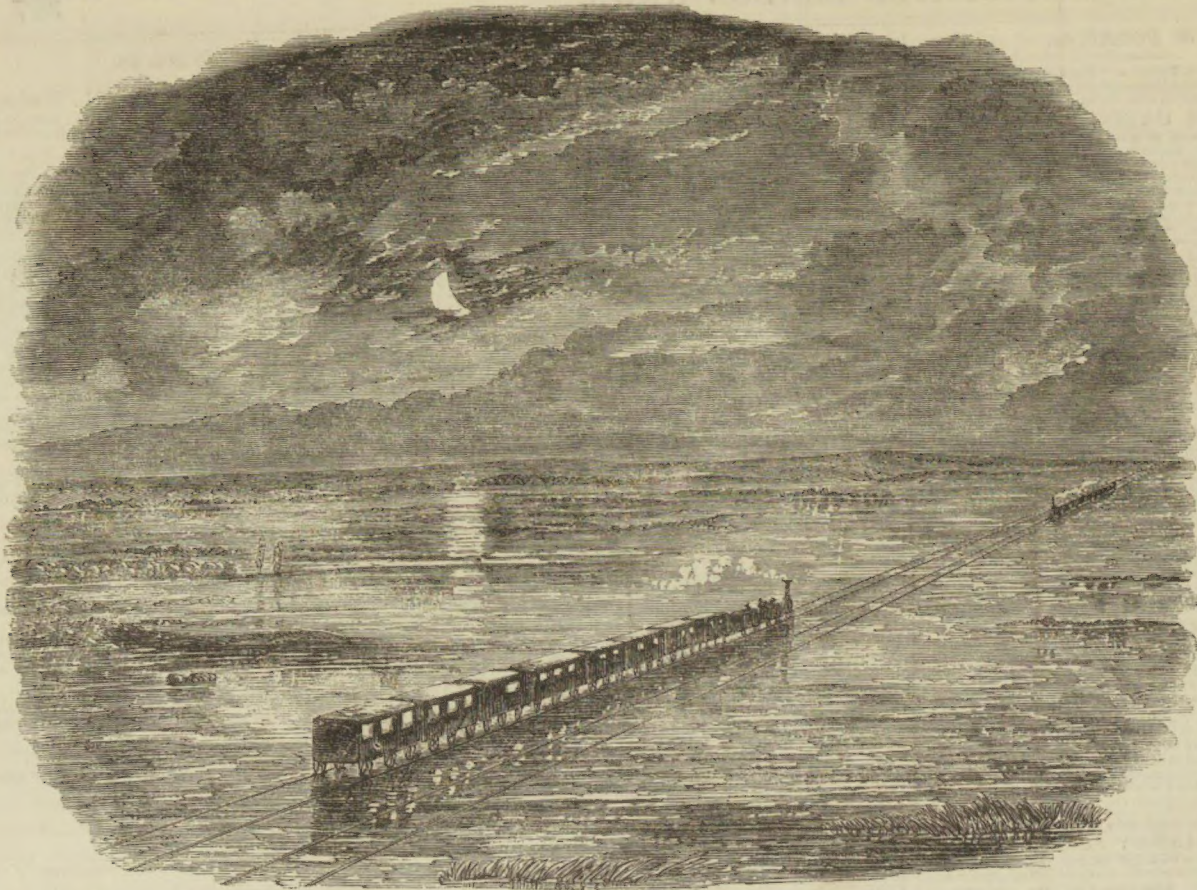
Four Bread, d	ditto	ditto	13 0 0 ....	17 9 0
Four Albert	ditto	ditto	14 8 0 ....	18 13 0

The Ombuds to the extensive stock in the Show-rooms contains the weights and descriptions of all the various manufactures, with copious information respecting Sheffield and Birmingham Ware, illustrated with engravings. It may be had gratis or will be forwarded post free on application.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturers.

**TREASURES of NATURE.**—It has been well remarked that there is not an imperfection that flesh is heir to for which a remedy is not at hand, to discover which we have only to search the vast laboratory of nature. A more apt illustration of this principle is offered than any that could be devised, in the following

It is really no other than in the application of a natural product, of American growth, namely the Balm of Columbia, in cases where the human hair has been deprived of its becoming a natural ornament. As a promoter of growth, strengthener, and restorer of the hair, OLIVERDUE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA is unrivaled, and in cases of baldness its virtues are inestimable.—3s 6d, 6s, and 1s per bottle; also a Jar packed. Ask for Oliverdue's Balm, and never be put





FLOOD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, BETWEEN DARLINGTON AND FERRY-HILL STATIONS.

## FLOOD ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DURING the week before last, great part of the north of England was flooded by the heavy rains by which all the streams were greatly swollen, and many fields and portions of the Great Northern Railway were laid under water. North of Darlington a mile or two, the line begins to traverse a dead level, and for some miles the water on Thursday extended for more than 100 yards on either side of the line, which passes across the plain on a slightly raised embankment; in other portions of the line, the rails were covered to such a depth that the passengers feared the engine-fire would be extinguished. By-and-by the rails became altogether submerged, and the engine, with its heavy tail of carriages, slowly proceeded to clear its way through an immense lake of from a foot to two feet in depth. A brilliant moon, shining through a clear frosty sky, lighted up the inland sea which the trains were strangely navigating; showing the water flashing through the wheels of the carriages as through the paddles of so many little land-steamers. This extraordinary scene our Artist has engraved from a sketch showing the line between the Darlington and Ferry-hill stations. The tops of the fences here and there at the sides of the line were the sole visible evidences of the roadway for about a mile and a half, and only by these and the trees and hedgerows rising out of the water could one be convinced that the train was actually traversing an inland country, and not an arm of the sea. One of the up trains of the previous night had to return to Newcastle after reaching Ferry-hill, the line northwards being then impracticable.

## EXTREME PERIL OF THE "CASTOR'S" LAUNCH.

THE first attempt to lay down with accuracy the position of the rock on which was wrecked the ill-fated *Birkenhead*, which has now given to it the above name, was attended with an adventure of a most dangerous character, and one which, but for the most providential escape, would have added other memories of affliction to that already connected with it.

Towards the end of March last, directions were given to Lieutenant O'Reilly, and ten men, of her Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, to hold themselves in readiness for this duty. Mr. Mann, assistant astronomer at the Cape observatory, son of the late General Mann, Royal Engineers, was ordered to accompany the party, in order to execute the desired work, as well as make a map or chart of Danger Point. The *Gladiator's* boat not being considered A 1, the launch of the *Castor* was selected. At midnight, 25th March, there being scarcely any wind, orders came to embark, and the party left. Little progress was made; but, after knocking about for two days, they arrived off Danger Point at midnight. Failing to find any place to anchor, the boat lay to, hoping to find one on the morrow. Before morning the south-east wind sprang up, and increased to such a violent degree, that there was nothing left but to run for it. So they stood away to the westward, running all day, and being about 140 miles from land. When day dawned, they were out of sight of land, a long way west of Cape Point. The gale continued, and the boat was with difficulty kept afloat. Once a heavy sea struck her, and the waves closed over the heads of the whole party. But by the mercy of God on the noble efforts of Lieutenant O'Reilly and the party, who behaved in a similar spirit of calmness and order to that of their brethren of the *Birken-*



EXTREME PERIL OF THE "CASTOR'S" LAUNCH, SENT TO SURVEY THE BIRKENHEAD ROCK.

head, the boat was saved; and after various escapes, during eighteen hours, they made Green Point on the night of the 29th, being unable to enter Table Bay on account of the continuing gales.

There appears to have been some deficiencies in the equipment of the boat; however this may be, it is interesting to record such dangers and difficulties, when met in a worthy and undaunted manner, and overcome.

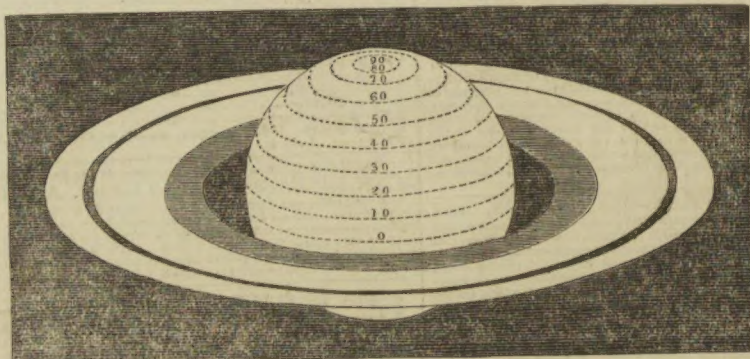
## METEOR SEEN IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I hope some of your astronomical readers have seen the beautiful phe-

nomenon I have just witnessed: the time eight o'clock; the path from east to west. My attention was attracted by a strong flash of light intercepted by a cloud; on its re-appearing before a fine

achromatic telescopes. If the disclosing of the third ring of Saturn, and obviously setting the question at rest as to its reality, was a proof of the extraordinary defining power of this eighty-feet Telescope, the fact of its bringing out this test object into a brilliant double star, shows its space-penetrating power. The Messrs. Chance made the flint glass, which is perfectly free from striae.



THE PLANET SATURN, WITH ITS THIRD RING, AS SEEN THROUGH THE CRAIG TELESCOPE.

sky the shape was that of a small tapering club; for about thirty seconds every object was very brilliantly defined by a remarkably clear blue light; it disappeared slowly on the eastern horizon behind a dense cloud. The day previous was exceedingly tempestuous here.

I am, sir, &c., J. O.

Berry-hill, Isle of Wight, Tuesday Night, Oct. 5.

Observers of this Meteor are requested to send their accounts to J. Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., 13, Dartmouth-terrace, Lewisham, giving its path among the stars, its altitude and azimuth. We may take this opportunity of stating that the Meteor of August 12, engraved in our paper of August, was seen from different places in Ireland, and that Mr. Glaisher determined its position at the time of its disappearance to be vertical to Worcester, at the distance of 65 miles from the earth. See the "Philosophical Magazine" for this month.

## THE PLANET SATURN, WITH ITS THIRD RING, AS SEEN THROUGH THE CRAIG TELESCOPE, AT WANDSWORTH COMMON.

OUR readers are aware that the famous American astronomer Mr. Bond, of Cambridge Observatory, Massachusetts, intimated that he believed he could at times see a third or inner ring belonging to this planet. When news of this reached England, the Northumberland achromatic, at our Cambridge University, was brought to bear, by Professor Challis, on the rings of Saturn, and he failed in discovering the third: so, also, with the giant reflector of the Earl of Rosse. Hence, it became a matter of intense interest, as to whether there was in reality a third ring. We are happy now to exhibit an Engraving of the Ring, as seen in this country. In the Craig Telescope—engraved and described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 28—this third ring is quite palpable; so that there can be no longer any doubt as to its existence. The colour of the ring is a brilliant slate. The great quantity of light which the telescope at Wandsworth brings to the eye of the observer from this planet gives, we presume, this bright appearance to what in instruments of less power is in fact completely invisible.

The Craig telescope is, in a small portion of one of its lenses, too flat by about the five thousandth part of an inch. This has to be stopped out when extreme accuracy of definition is required, as, for instance, in observing such a fine point of an object as Saturn's third ring. To many of our readers it will seem incredible that the five thousandth part of an inch is rendered, as to its results, in any degree evident, and is a quantity that can be positively measured. But so it is. The rays which come through the too flattened portion of the convex lens, although that portion is only too flat by the five thousandth part of an inch, go beyond the proper focal point, and thus confuse the image. The remedy is, therefore, to stop out such rays; and, as the aperture is so large, their absence is not perceived, the light without them being immense. In fact, exclusive of



METEOR SEEN IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, OCTOBER 5.